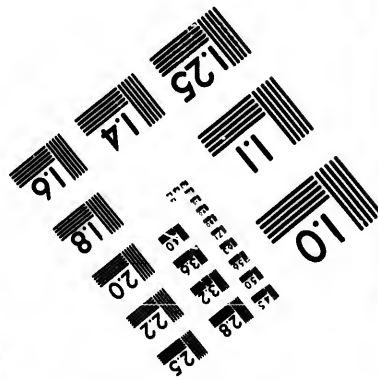
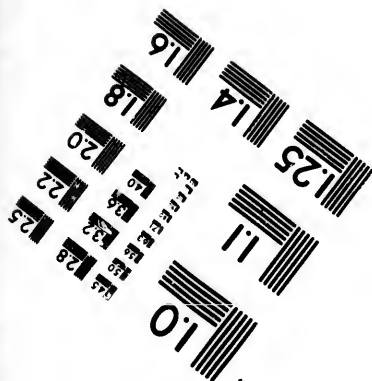
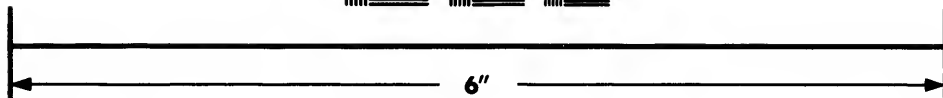
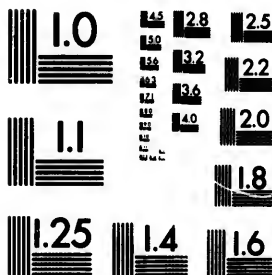


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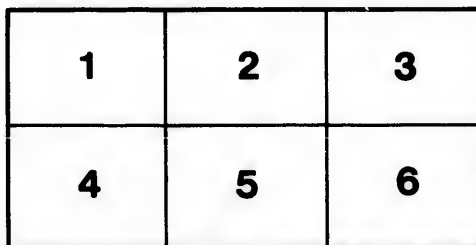
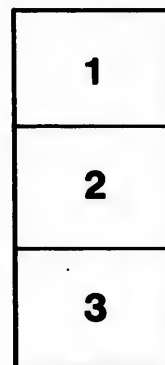
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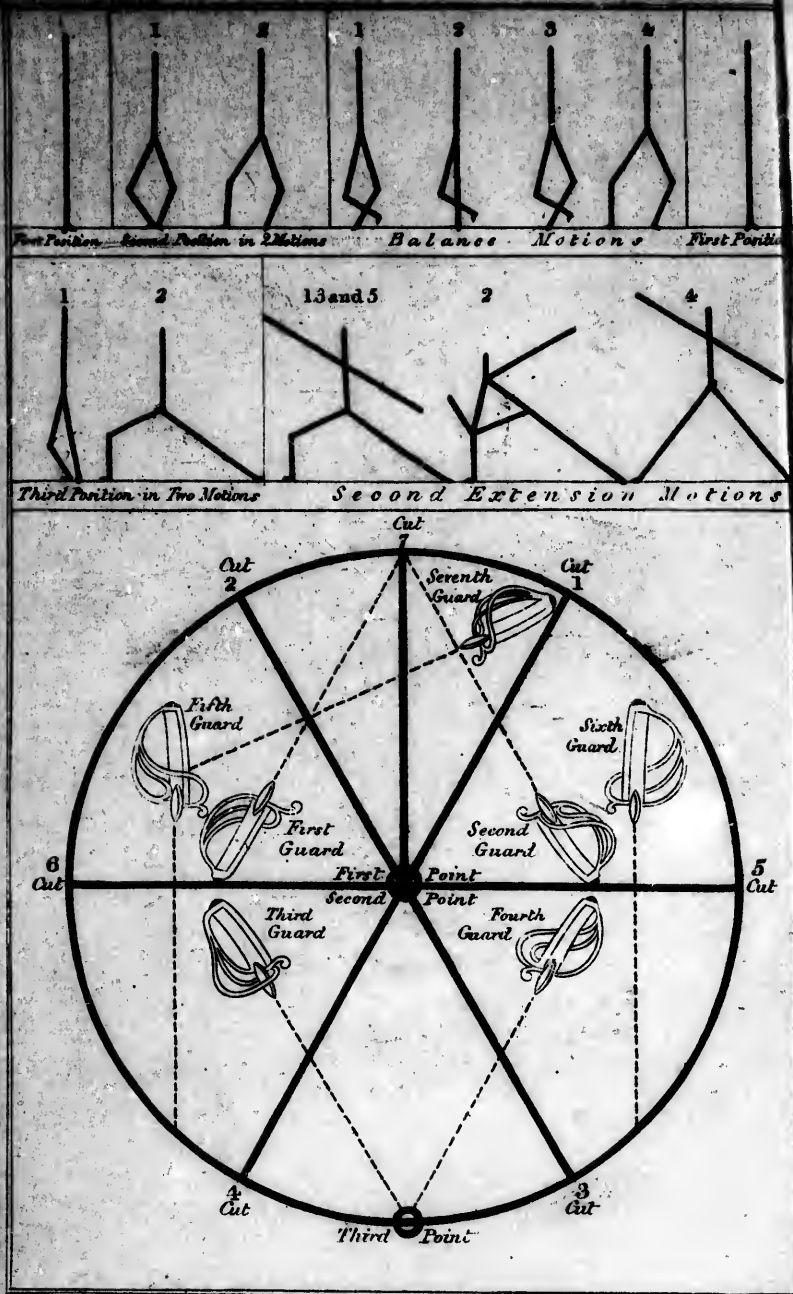
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MODEL OF THE TARGET

to be used in the Places of Exercise See p. 35.

The Sectional Lines of Figures show The Preparatory Movements.

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ABSTRACT

OF

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS:

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THE

VOLUNTEER CORPS

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

God Save  the Queen.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY CAMPBELL AND BECKET:

AND FOR SALE

AT THEIR OFFICE, MUIR'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES.

1839.



1852

ABSTRACT

OF

CLERGY MEMBERS

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF THE

CLERGY



MONTELEONE
PRINTED BY CLARKE AND BERRY

AND IN CASE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE AUTHOR, 10, NASSAU ST.

1852

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CAVALRY DRILL.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

PRACTICE OF CAVALRY MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

For this purpose the Regiment is to be formed and told off in the same manner as when mounted, and the same system will be pursued throughout. The Officers are to be posted two paces in front of the squadron, and the rear rank at the like distance from the front rank. In increasing the front the "Double time" will be used to represent the "Trot;" also in the wheels, when the pace of manœuvre is "quick time."

In the formations one pace is to be allowed for a horse's length.

SECTION II.

POSTING OF SENTINELS.

The Instructor will occasionally post his recruits as sentinels, giving each of them some particular orders to attend to, and instructing them, while on their post, not to allow those orders to be broken through;—that they are not to quit their arms, or walk more than ten yards on each side of their post;—that they are never to talk, loiter, or lounge upon their post, nor remain in their sentry-boxes in good, nor even in moderate weather, but are to move about briskly, in a soldier-like manner;—that on the appearance of an officer, they are to stand firm on any part of their walk, paying the compliment due, until the officer has passed, taking care to front the point they have been told to observe;

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—that to all field-officers, and to officers of a superior rank, they must present their arms;—to all other officers, they are to advance arms;—that all guards and sentinels must pay the same compliments to officers of the Royal Navy and Marines as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks. That although guards do not turn out after sunset to pay compliments, yet sentinels, whenever officers approach their posts, must pay them a proper attention, by standing steady with carried arms, facing to their proper front; nor must this be left off until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin challenging and demanding the countersign.

The recruit must be instructed to challenge in a clear, sharp tone, pronouncing his words as distinctly as possible. On any one approaching his post, he must challenge them by the words "*Who comes there?*" and at the same moment port arms,—if the person approaching gives a satisfactory reply, the sentinel will direct him to pass;—after the challenge "*Who comes there?*" should the reply be "*Rounds,*" he must instantly demand "*What Rounds?*" if answered "*Grand Rounds,*" and he is posted at the guard-house, he must turn out the guard, by calling out, "*Guard, turn out,*" remaining steady on his post till the officer has received them, and they have passed.

If he is posted elsewhere than at the guard-house, after the reply of "*Grand Rounds,*" he must say, "*Stand; Grand Rounds; Advance one and give the countersign,*" immediately coming to the "*port,*" in which position he receives the "*countersign,*" after which he desires them to pass, by saying, "*Pass, Grand Rounds, all's well,*" advancing his arms at the same time, and presenting as the Rounds pass him.

Visiting Rounds are received in the same manner by sentinels.

The duties of sentinels on out-posts before an enemy, beyond that of vigilance on their posts, and a strict attention to the orders that are given them, can only be learned by practice:—they never pay any compliments.

Sentries posted with advanced arms may afterwards "support" them.

Corporals marching with reliefs are to be on the left, and carry their arms advanced.

SECTION III.

FORMATION AND INSPECTION OF THE TROOP.

The men fall in with supported arms, in single rank.

The Troop is to be sized, the tallest man being on that flank which is next the centre in squadron. It is then to be numbered off, and divided in two parts, and the rear rank composed of the shortest men will be formed behind the front rank. The Troop will be told off in two equal Divisions, or four subdivisions, according to its strength; and from the right by alternate files right and left, the double file on the left being told off "Left," "Right."

Attention.

Rear Rank take Order—March.

Port Arms—Open Pans.—The inspection of arms is now to take place.

Shut Pans.

Examine Arms.—Bring the carbine to the loading position; draw ramrods; each man springs his ramrod as the officer passes him, lays it across the muzzle, returns it, and fronts.

N.B.—The barrel of the Light Dragoon carbine may be conveniently examined at the trail.

Advance Arms.

The inspection of appointments, clothing, &c. next takes place.—*Rear Rank take Close Order—March—Support Arms—Stand at Ease.*

Manner of Dismissing a Troop off Parade.

Recover Arms.—Raise the carbine with the left hand, holding it at the swell, and the right at the small of the butt, the barrel upright, and opposite the right cheek.

Ease Springs.—The carbine being kept steady at the recover, the pan is thrown open with the thumb of the right hand, and the cock let easy down with the fore-finger and thumb of the same hand.

Right Face—Lodge Arms.—The whole face to the right, and drop their carbines smartly to the "Port;" the front rank break off to the left, the rear rank to the right, and quit the parade without noise.

N.B.—In turning-in a guard or piquet, the same mode is to be observed, with the exception of easing springs.

SECTION IV.

CARTRIDGE PRACTICE.

Fixing the Flint.

In fixing the flint of Carabines or Pistols the flat side of it must be placed upwards or downwards, according to the size and shape, and the proportion which the height of the cock bears to the hammer. This must be ascertained by letting the cock gently down, and observing when the flint strikes the hammer, which it should do at one-third from the top. The flint must not be too long, or it will lean against the hammer and allow the priming to escape.

Burning Priming.

The Instructor will take care to explain, that the pan half filled with powder is sufficient for the purpose, the grains being clear of the spring of the hammer. This explanation is particularly necessary, as much of the unsteadiness in soldiers, when firing two deep, proceeds from the useless quantity of powder used in priming, scorching their faces.

The recruit must then by word of command,—“*Make Ready*”—“*Present* and (Snap) *Fire*.” Before giving the word “*Fire*,” the Instructor will see that the recruit is perfectly steady; has taken good aim at some given object; the left eye shut; the use of the sight having been previously explained. After the fire, the recruit is to be taught to keep the carbine steady to his aim, with the cheek down on the butt, until the word “*Load*” is given. A few lessons of burning priming in this manner (and afterwards two deep) will accustom the recruit by degrees to take a steady and firm aim, and will prevent his being flurried and over anxious when brought to fire cartridge.

Blank Cartridge.

The recruit in loading is to be instructed to shake the powder well out of the cartridge, and to ram the paper, as wadding, home. The Instructor will then make each recruit fire singly, looking to his levelling, and pay particular attention that the cheek is not removed, or any start of the head permitted after the fire. The word “*Load*” will be given as previously ordered, and the recruit proceed accordingly.

When several recruits are steady in their firing singly, they will be placed first in a single rank, that every man may

be observed, and two or three men fire together by word of command; afterwards a couple of files will fire two deep, occasionally changing ranks; then the files will be increased by degrees, until the division fires together.

The rear rank men must be most particularly attended to, as they generally fire too high: this is a great fault, and every soldier must be cautioned against it. The centre part of a man, at 150 yards, is the best general rule to lay down for aim.

Ball Firing.

When the recruit has gone through the blank cartridge drill, he will, as soon as opportunity offers, practise at a target with ball.

The first target for the instruction of recruits is to be round, and the practice will commence at a distance of thirty yards, so that it will be almost impossible that the recruit should miss it. This method is intended to produce confidence in the young soldier, at the commencement of his practice; for finding that he always hits at a certain distance, confidence ensues, and he feels determined to command his object at an increased range afterwards.

The range will be increased by degrees to 50—80—100 yards, at the same target; when the recruits separately are steady at these distances, the Instructor will fire them by files, increasing the distance from 50 yards upwards, changing ranks occasionally, and then by division.

The recruit will now practise at a target of six feet by two, as the last of his drill. This target will be divided by black lines into three compartments, Upper, Centre, and Lower divisions, (the centre division having a bull's-eye of eight inches diameter in its centre, surrounded, at two inches distance, by a circle of an inch broad,) and be placed at a range of 80 yards, which distance will be increased as improvement takes place, to 100 and 150 yards.

SECTION V.

TO FIRE A FEU DE JOIE.

The line drawn up at "Order" (double distance,) with advanced arms.

With Blank Cartridge Prime and Load—(In quick time.)

Ready—Carbines to be brought smartly to the "priming position," and cocked.

Present—Elevated in the air.

Commence firing on the Right—The right hand man of the front rank commences the fire, which will run down the front and up the rear, as quick as possible. When the right hand man of the rear rank has fired, the whole will glance their eyes to the right, to bring the carbine to the priming position, and when loaded they will remain steady, waiting for the word.

Ready—Present—As before directed.

The same to be repeated a third time.

After the third fire, the whole will glance their eyes to the right, to bring the carbines to the priming position together.

Half-cock Arms—Shut Pans—Advance Arms—Present Arms—Advance Arms—As in the Carbine Exercise.

Three cheers.

SECTION VI.

DIRECTIONS FOR FUNERAL PARTIES.

The party appointed for the escort, according to the rank of the deceased, is to be drawn up two deep, with open ranks, facing the place where the corpse is lodged; and when it is brought out, the officer commanding will give the following words of command:

Present Arms—Reverse Arms—The right hand strikes the butt of the carbine which is turned upwards; the guard turned towards the body; it is then placed under the left arm, seizing the cock and hammer with the left fore-fingers and thumb. The right hand is thrown behind the body, and grasps the carbine; the right heel at the same time is brought to its original position.

The officers' swords are reversed under the right arm: the point of the sword downwards, grasping the hilt with the right hand.

Rear Rank take Close Order—The party will then wheel forwards or backwards by divisions, or sections, as circumstances may require, and will stand in column, the left in front, until the procession is ready, when the ranks will be opened by word of command.

March—The party moves off in slow time, followed by the music, playing the Dead March.

THE CORPSE.

PALL-BEARERS OF EQUAL RANK WITH THE DECEASED.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

OFFICERS TWO AND TWO.

According to rank, the juniors next to the body of the deceased.

When the first division of the funeral party arrives near the burial-ground, the word of command, "*Halt*," is given, and the officer commanding will order the ranks of the divisions to wheel to the right and left, having been previously told off for that purpose, and facing inwards, forming a lane for the corpse to pass through.

Rest upon your Arms Reversed—The carbine is quitted by the right hand, and brought upright; the muzzle placed upon the toes of the left foot. The left hand open is placed upon the butt-end of the carbine.

The soldier's head leaning rather forward, the right hand is brought up to the forehead shading the eyes.

The corpse, &c. having passed through the lane, the word "*Attention*" is given, on which the soldiers raise their heads, and drop their right arms by their sides.

Reverse Arms—The ranks are then wheeled up, and at "*Open Order*" move in ordinary time, and form in line in the same order, near to and facing the grave.

The command will then be given,

Rest upon your Arms Reversed.—After the performance of the funeral service, the following words of command are given:—

Attention—Present Arms—By changing the hand on the butt, raising the carbine, seizing it with the left hand at the swell, turning it over with the right hand, and then holding it in the position of "*Presented Arms*."

Advance Arms—Prime and Load with Blank Cartridge—Advance Arms—Three volleys are then fired in the air.

After the third volley, *Half-cock, and Shut Pans—Advance Arms—Rear Rank take Close Order*—Return to camp, quarters, or barracks, the right in front, quick time.

In marching back, the music is not to play, until the party is entirely clear of the burying-ground.

CHAPTER II.

MILITARY EQUITATION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Military Equitation, the principles of which are the same for all classes of Cavalry, consists in the skilful and ready application of the Aids, by which the Rider guides and controls the Horse in all his paces, and in a settled balance of the Body, which enables him to preserve a firm seat in every variety of movement.

The Aids in Horsemanship are—the motions and proper application of the bridle-hand and legs, to direct and determine the turnings and paces of the Horse.

This Science is indispensably requisite for the Military Horseman, in order that, being able to govern his horse by the aid of his legs and bridle-hand, he may have the right hand at full liberty for the use of his weapons; and be capable, on all occasions, whether acting singly or in squadron, of performing with ease his various duties.

INSTRUCTION OF THE RECRUIT.

When the Recruits shall have attained a knowledge of the usual military terms and commands, they will commence their lessons in Riding.

Their lessons at first must be short and gentle. With patience and mild treatment on the part of the Instructor, and with a proper explanation of the use and object of the different Aids, they will make a greater progress than by harshness and severity.

Saddling.

The Saddle is to be placed in the middle of the Horse's back; the front of it about the breadth of a hand behind the play of the shoulder.

Crupper—In putting on the Crupper care must be taken that none of the long hair of the tail remains between it and the dock. The crupper, when properly fitted and placed, should admit the breadth of the hand between it and the croup of the horse.

The Blanket, in light cavalry, to be raised well into the fork over the withers, by putting the arm under it.

Girth—to admit a finger between it and the horse's belly.

Surcingle—to lie flat over, and not tighter than, the girth; the upper rings in a line with the edge of the flap.

Breast-plate.—The upper edge of the rosette, or leather, three fingers above the sharp breast-bone. The breadth of the hand between it and the flat of the shoulder.

Bridling.

The Bridoon touching the corners of the mouth, but low enough not to wrinkle them.

Bitting.

The Bit is to be placed in the horse's mouth, so that the mouth-piece be one inch above the lower tusk, and two inches above the corner-tooth in mares.

The head-stall parallel to and behind the cheek-bone.

The curb to be laid flat and smooth under the jaw, to admit one finger between it and the jaw-bone, and never tighter or looser, with a view to ease the horse's mouth.

The nose-band beneath the bridoon head-stall, one finger to play between it and the nose.

The bridoon-rein of such length that, when held by the middle, in the full of the left hand, with a light feeling of the horse's mouth, it will touch the rider's waist.

In riding with the bit, the bridoon-rein to be held in the full of the bridle-hand, passing under the middle joint of the thumb, and over the longest joint of the fore-finger, the thumb closed firmly on the bit-rein.

Fitting of the Stirrup.

The lower edge of the bar is to be two fingers above the upper edge of the heel of the boot for the Hussar saddle, and one inch higher for the Heavy Cavalry saddle.

Leading the Horse.

The reins of the bridoon being taken over the head, are to be held with the right hand, the fore-finger between them,

near the rings of the bridoon; the ends of the reins in the left hand, which hangs easily behind the thigh.

When leading through a door-way, the soldier placing himself in front of his horse, and taking one rein in each hand close to the ring of the bridoon, steps backwards, taking care that the horse's hips and appointments clear the posts of the door. When the horse is through, he places himself on the near side as before.

In passing an Officer on his left, he looks towards him; if the Officer is on the off side, the soldier steps to that side, leading with the left hand, till he has passed about four yards, when he comes to the near side again.

The squad having formed in line with a horse's length interval between each file, will

Stand at Ease—Each soldier opposite the near shoulder of the horse, the right arm passed through the bridoon rein, which has been put over the horse's head, and hangs on the neck.

Attention—The position of the man as in Foot-drill, but holding the left bridoon rein near the ring of the bit, with the right hand; toes in a line with the horse's fore feet; left hand hanging down by the thigh.

In Front of your Horses—A full step forward, with the right foot turning to the right-about, on the ball of it, taking the bridoon reins in each hand near the rings of the bit, raising the horse's head to the height of the man's shoulder, and making the horse stand even. (In this position a man shows a horse to an Officer when halted in leading past.)

Dress—When fronting the horses, dress to the left, if the right would be the flank dressed to when mounted.

Stand to your Horses—A full step forward, with the right foot to the horse's near side, and face left-about on the ball of the right foot fronting the same way as the horse, at the position of attention.

Mounting with Stirrups.

Prepare to Mount—[In Four Motions.]—Face to the right on the left heel, place the right foot opposite the stirrup parallel to the side of the horse, heels six inches apart; take the bridoon rein equally divided in the left hand, and the bit reins in the right hand, placing the little finger of the left between them,* place the left hand below the right on the neck of the horse, about twelve inches from the saddle.

* The bridoon is to be taken in the same manner as the bit reins when used singly.

Two—The right hand draws the reins through the left, and shortens them, so that the left has a light and equal feeling of both reins on the horse's mouth; the right hand remaining over the left.

Three—The right hand throws the reins to the off side, takes a lock of the mane, brings it through the left hand, and twists it round the left thumb; the left hand closes firmly on the mane and reins, the right hand now quits the mane, and lays hold of the left stirrup with the fingers to the rear.

Four—The left foot is raised and put into the stirrup, as far as the ball of it; the right hand is placed on the cantle, and the left knee against the saddle on the surcingle; the left heel is to be drawn back in order to avoid touching the horse's side with the toe.

Mount—[In Three Motions.]—By a spring of the right foot from the instep rise in the stirrup, bring both heels together, knees firm against the saddle, heels drawn back a little, the body erect, and partly supported by the right hand.

Two—The right hand moves from the cantle to the pommel or off holster, and supports the body while the right leg passes clear over the horse's quarters to the off side; the right knee closes on the saddle, and the body comes gently into it.

Three—The left hand quits the mane, and the right the holster, the bridle hand takes its proper position; the right hand drops by the thigh, without stiffness, the back of the hand outwards.

The right foot takes the stirrup without the help of hand or eye.

Prepare to Dismount—[In Three Motions.]—The right hand takes the rein above the left; the right foot quits the stirrup.

Two—The right hand holding the rein, the left slides forward upon it, about twelve inches from the saddle, feeling the horse's mouth very lightly.

Three—The right hand drops the reins to the off side, takes a lock of the mane, brings it through the left hand and twists it round the thumb, the fingers of the left hand closing on it; the right hand is then placed on the holster; the body erect.

Dismount—[In Four Motions.]—Supporting the body with the right hand and left foot, the right leg is brought

gently (without touching either the horse's hind quarters or the saddle) to the near side; heels close; the right hand on the cantle is to preserve the balance of the body as in mounting.

Two—The body is gently lowered until the right toe touches the ground.

Three—Resting on the right foot the left stirrup is quitted, and the left foot is placed in a line with the horse's hoofs; the hands remain as in the former motion.

Four—Both hands quit their hold; the soldier faces to the left on the left heel, and brings the body square to the front; as he is turning, the right hand lays hold of the bridoon rein near the ring of the bit, and raises the horse's head as high as the man's shoulder.

To Dismount with Carbine slung.

In preparing to dismount, the Carbine is to be passed behind the back to the near side, hanging by the swivel, muzzle downwards.

To Mount with Carbine slung.

The Carbine to be first passed over the saddle, with the muzzle leading and downwards.

To Mount on the Off Side.

After rising in the stirrup, the Sword to be thrown well behind the left leg; when mounted, the sword to be brought to the near side.

To Dismount Off Side.

The Sword to be placed across the saddle in front, with the point to the off side.

Mounting and Dismounting without Stirrups.

Without Stirrups—Prepare to Mount—Face to the right; step six inches to the right, and close the left heel; the reins in the full of the left hand, on the pommel or fore fork, the right hand on the cantle.

Mount—Bend both knees, spring from the insteps, by which the body is raised to the centre of the saddle, rather leaning over it; by a second spring of the arms raise the body till the arms are straight.

Carry the leg over the horse, and fall lightly into the saddle, the right hand being carried from the cantle to the off holster.

Both hands then assume their proper position.

Without Stirrups—Prepare to Dismount—Both hands, holding the reins, are placed with the fingers extended, and thumbs on the holsters or pommel.

Dismount—Raise the body out of the saddle by both arms, bring the right leg clear over the croup to the near side, and alight on the ground, the weight thrown on the toes.

The right hand lays hold of the bridoon rein as before.

Obs.—As soon as the Recruit is perfect in the detailed motions of mounting and dismounting, he must be practised in mounting and dismounting at once, without pausing between the several motions.

The Recruits being mounted, and being taught to take up the Stirrups and fasten them in front of the Saddle, over the horse's neck, will be placed in the

Position without Stirrups.

The body balanced in the middle of the saddle ; head erect and square to the front ; shoulders well thrown back ; chest advanced ; small of the back rather hollow ; upper part of the arms hanging down straight from the shoulder ; elbows bent and lightly closed to the hips ; little fingers on a level with the elbows ; wrists rounded, throwing the knuckles to the front, and thumbs pointing inwards across the body ; each hand holding a rein, between the third and fourth finger, the end thrown over the fore-finger and the thumb closed on it, the hands about three inches from the body, and varying from four to six inches apart.

The thigh well stretched down from the hip ; the flat of the thigh to the saddle ; knees a little bent ; legs hanging straight down from the knee, and near the horse's sides ; heels well stretched down, the toes raised from the insteps, and as near the horse's sides as the heels.

A plummet line from the front point of the shoulder should fall an inch behind the heel.

This is the position halted, or at a walk ; at a trot the body must be inclined a little back, the whole figure pliant, and accompanying the movements of the horse. The elbows and lower limbs must be kept steady.

The Recruit is next to be instructed in the method of preserving his seat and balance on horseback, and of applying the aids of his hands and legs in the several turnings and paces of the horse.

Great care should be taken to avoid the risk of his being unhorsed or alarmed; and every means must be used to give him confidence.

For a few days he should ride quietly at a walk, in order to get the habit of extending his limbs; of becoming accustomed to the movements of the horse, and of preserving the proper position and balance while in motion.

March—In moving forward, the hands are to be eased by turning the little fingers towards the head of the horse; when in motion the hands resume their position.

Halt—A steady feeling of both reins by bringing the little fingers towards the breast, nails turned upwards; both legs closed for a moment to keep the horse up to the hand; hands eased as soon as halted.

Rein Back—March—A light feeling of both reins; little fingers towards the breast; and pressure of both legs to raise the forehead, and keep the haunches under the horse; ease the reins after every step, and feel them again.

Right or Left Turn—A double feeling of the inward rein, the outward retaining a steady feeling.

The horse kept up to the hand, by a pressure of both legs, the outward leg the strongest, to keep the haunches from being thrown too much out.

Right or Left About—A double feeling of the inward rein, and stronger pressure of the inward leg, supported by the outward leg and rein, the horse turning on his centre.

OBS.—By a turn-about the dressing is changed.

In turning to the right or right-about, the little finger of the right hand is to work towards the right shoulder; in turning left or left-about, the left little finger towards the left shoulder, upwards in both cases, to raise the fore hand.

In working to the right, the thumb of the inward (right) hand to be on a level with the little finger of the left; the inward rein one inch shorter, so as to let the rider see the horse's inward eye, and *vice versa*.

Bend your Horses—Play lightly with the inward rein, supporting with the outward leg and rein. The bend should be from the poll of the neck. Bending and unbending should be gradual.

The motion of the inward hand in bending, or forming a horse's mouth, should be by turning the little finger towards the body, nails upwards, and resuming the position alternately, by a movement of the wrist, not by easing and drawing back the hand by a motion of the elbow, which must be kept steady.

It must be well explained that lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle, according to the motion of the horse, by which the delicacy of the horse's mouth is preserved.

Trot—Ease the reins, and press the calves of both legs according to the horse's temper, then feel both reins to raise the forehead.

Recruits must be taught to preserve their position and seat by the balance of the body, and not by clinging with their knees.

When the Recruit has learnt to preserve his proper seat and balance, and has a knowledge of the aids of hands and legs, he is to ride with spurs.

In making use of them he must be taught not to open his thighs, or yield the body forward; the leg only should move, and the spur be applied just behind the girth.

The spur should be applied as little as possible; but when it is, the horse should feel it; because a continued touching lightly with the spur will either make the horse kick, or cause him to become insensible to it. A jogging motion of the leg, therefore, with the heel drawn up, must never be allowed.

SINGLE RIDE.

Canter—A light and firm feeling of both reins, to raise the horse's forehead; a pressure of both legs, to bring the haunches under him.

A double feeling of the inward rein, and a stronger pressure of the outward leg, to make the horse strike off true and united. The horses should lead off correctly, without throwing their haunches in; the rider in applying the aids for cantering, is to remain steady in the middle of the saddle, without leaning forward.

In going to the right, a horse should lead with the off fore foot, followed by the off hind; in going to the left, with the near fore, followed by the near hind.

In cantering to the right, a horse leading with the two near legs is "false."

In cantering to the left, if he leads with both off legs, he is "false."

Cantering with the near fore, followed by the off hind, or off fore, followed by the near hind, is "disunited."

When the horse has struck off correctly, hands and legs resume their proper position. The reins to be eased at every stroke by the play of the wrist, avoiding a dead pull.

RIDING WITH ARMS.

Carry Swords—The right arm half-way between the wrist and the elbow to touch the hip lightly; the lower part of the arm square to the upper; the wrist rounded so as to incline the edge slightly to the left; sword-hand on a level with bridle-hand.

Slope Swords—The arm being in the same position, by bending the wrist upwards, and relaxing the 3rd and 4th fingers, the sword is allowed to fall back on the shoulder.

When "*Draw Swords*" is ordered at a walk, the men remain at "*Carry Swords*," till ordered to "*Slope*;" when at a "trot" or "canter," they come to "slope" directly.

Leaping.

For the "*Standing Leap*," bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk, halt him with a light hand on his haunches; as he rises, feel the reins only enough to prevent their becoming slack; when the horse springs, yield them entirely; when the hind feet come to the ground, collect the horse again, resuming the usual position, and moving on at the same pace; the body is to be inclined forward as the horse rises, and back as he alights.

For the "*Flying Leap*," the horse must not be hurried, or allowed to rush; but his head must be kept steadily and straight to the bar, with a light hand. Position the same as in the "*Standing Leap*."

In leaping, the bridoon will be used for some time, to ease the power of the bit on the horse's mouth.

Checking the horse violently, after he has made the leap, must be particularly avoided; as the horse takes it as a punishment, when he ought to be encouraged, and becomes shy of the bar the next time.

The Instructor will, of course, use his judgment in varying these movements, so as not to make the lesson too

tedious,—practising one day what had been omitted the day before.

During the lesson he will occasionally order "*Halt*," and "*Sit at Ease*," or "*Dismount*."

Whenever opportunity offers, the men and horses should be practised in leaping Ditches; for doing which, the above instructions are equally applicable.

SECTION II.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR FIELD EXERCISE.

Telling Off.

The men are to be instructed to tell off by files and by threes, and to prove their tellings off.

From the Right, tell off by Files—On this command, the right file of the division, turning his head at the instant of speaking to the left, utters the word "*Right*," sufficiently loud to be heard by the next file, by the rear rank coverer when formed into two ranks, and also by the officer commanding the squad; he then instantly looks to the front. The second man, in like manner, tells off "*Left*."

From the Right, tell off by Threes—In telling off by threes, the first file tells off "*Right*," the second "*Centre*," and the third "*Left*," the fourth "*Right*," and so on.

The telling off from the left of the division is done in like manner, by the first man on that flank telling himself off "*Left*" whether by files or threes.

If the ride or squad be sufficiently numerous, it may be told off in two divisions, according to the regulations,

The several tellings off are next to be proved :

Prove your Tellings Off—(A caution.)

Right Files, Proof—On this command, the men who told themselves off "*Right*" will quickly stretch out their right hands, their arms on a level with their shoulders, the thumb upwards, and the palm of the hand to the left.

As you were—The men drop their hands to the usual position. This command is given after proving each telling off.

Left Files, Proof—Flanks of Threes, Proof—Flanks of Divisions, Proof—These tellings off are proved in the same way.

When in double ranks, the front rank only tell off; but the rear rank take up and prove their tellings off with their front file leaders.

Dismounting and Mounting.

The telling off by files is chiefly used for reining back the alternate files for mounting and dismounting at close order.

When the squad is to Dismount, the command is given,

Prepare to Dismount—The left files rein back until their horse's heads are just clear of the line of their right files horses' croups; they dress to the right; and the whole then proceed with the preparatory motions.

Dismount—This is performed as directed in the preceding instructions.

When the squad is to Mount, the command is given,

Prepare to Mount—The several preparatory motions are executed in quick succession.

Mount—This is performed in the manner previously directed, and the left files move up into line without waiting for a word of command, and dress by the right files.

When the squad is in two ranks, and receives the cautionary command "*Prepare to Dismount*," the whole of the rear rank rein back one horse's length, in addition to their usual distance at close order, and halt without any command; the left files of that rank then proceed in the manner before directed for the single or front rank, and dismount by the same command.

On Mounting, the rear rank closes to its proper distance after its left files have moved up, without any word of command.

Movements of Threes.

The squad being formed in close files in single rank, told off by files, and the tellings proved, it is to be explained to the men that, on the first sound of the word,

Threes Right—The right and left of threes cast their eyes to the centre file, who, at the last sound of the word, immediately begins turning his horse to the right, on the centre point between the fore and hind feet, which each describe a quarter circle.

The right file keeps the same relative position to the centre, by reining back in a circular direction, closing the right leg to circle the croup round.

The left file, by moving forward and to the right, in a circular direction, closing the left leg to keep the haunches from flying out.

When the centre file has completed the right turn, he and the right file immediately dress to the left.

The squad being now in column of threes, right in front, each three dressed correctly to the left, and the files covering, at the word

March—The whole move at a walk, (unless another pace is named,) dressing to the pivot hand. The pivot files are answerable for covering and keeping up to the same distance to the file before them, as when dressed after the wheel.

The leading pivot file conducts the column, and is answerable for direction and pace.

Wheel of Threes on the Move.

It is to be explained that, on the move, "*Threes right,*" being ordered, at the last sound of the word, the right and centre of Threes, look to the left, and each three commences wheeling as a Division on the fore-feet of the horse of the right file, the centre and left file advancing and circling to the right till the wheel is completed; and at the word "*Forward,*" the whole advance in column, each Three dressing to the left.

In the same manner on the move, the wheel about will be made by the centre and left file wheeling forward and circling to the right, till the wheel about is completed. Their horses in this case both bent to the right, and the left legs closed to keep the haunches from flying out; the pivot file circling his horse's croup round on the fore-feet with a pressure of the right leg.

The wheel about being completed, at the word *Forward,* the line moves on, dressing to the left.

CHAPTER III.

ON THE USE OF THE CARBINE AND PISTOL ON HORSEBACK.

SECTION I.

When the Recruit has attained a degree of proficiency, the Exercise of Arms on Horseback should often form a part of each riding-lesson ; by this means he will acquire such dexterity in the use of his fire-arms, as will enable him to load and to discharge them, while his horse is in motion, without annoying the animal, or being disturbed in his seat.

Although it is desirable that the horseman should be habituated to the use of his carbine at speed, few occasions can arise for his using it against an enemy at any pace beyond a walk ; and notwithstanding he is enjoined, while skirmishing, to keep his horse in motion, in order to avoid becoming a fixed object for the enemy's marksmen, he cannot reasonably calculate on his shot being effective, unless he halts for the moment of firing.

It is found that the fire of the carbine to the left, and of the pistol to the rear, are the most effective ; and that to the right with the carbine, and to the front with the pistol, is the least so. It should, however, be remembered, that although the fire of the carbine be most certain to the left, the turning of either flank to the enemy exposes both man and horse in the greatest degree.

The fire of the cavalry soldier is never to be had recourse to but in skirmishing ; and firing with the carbine to the front is generally to be preferred, because in that position the horse presents the least mark, and the rider is most covered from the shot of the enemy.

The pistol is ill calculated for skirmishing against the enemy : the carbine is preferable on most occasions.

There are, however, situations of emergency where the horseman may find the pistol useful ; as when his sword is broken, or his sword arm partially disabled ; if under these, or similar circumstances, he should be compelled to make a

precipitate retreat, he may, by presenting his pistol, keep his enemy at bay; although it would seldom be advisable for him to fire, until his adversary should close upon him, and the effect of his fire would be nearly certain.

In the first essays of the Recruit in this part of the exercise, great care must be taken, that, in presenting to the front or left, he do not strike or touch the horse's head with the carbine or pistol; and in firing, that his horse's ears be not singed or struck by any loose grains of powder from the pan. These accidents may be avoided by raising the breech of the piece sufficiently high, and by turning the lock a little upwards at the Present.

In priming, the Recruit must be made to understand that a small quantity of powder in the middle of the pan is sufficient; that he must never fill, or scatter, or leave any loose grains on the edge of it, as by that means the hammer would be prevented shutting down close, and the priming would be lost.

In Loading, he must be taught to shake the powder out of the paper into the barrel before he puts in the wadding; and when loading with ball, to double the paper round it, so that it may require a small degree of force to drive it home; otherwise, when he may have occasion to "Sling" or "Strap" his carbine, or "Return" his pistol, when loaded, the ball would be apt to fall out.

When the Recruit is familiar with the firings at the halt, he may practise them while his horse is in motion; afterwards he must be taught to fire with ball at a suitable object, first at the halt, and afterwards when in motion.

In all the motions connected with firing, great care must be taken to avoid altering the accustomed feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth, or the usual seat and balance of the man, as tending to alarm the animal; for a horse once rendered timid by an accident in firing from his back, will make the practice of it both difficult and dangerous.

SECTION II.

CARBINE EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

The Squad for instruction is to be formed in a rank entire at double open file distance, and a flugelman in front to give time.

Spring Arms—Take off the right-hand glove and lock-cover, putting it and the glove into the off-holster or shoe-case; swivel and unstrap the carbine, and seize it with the right hand at the gripe.

Two—Draw the carbine from the bucket, and, continuing to grasp it in the full hand, bring it to the "Advance," resting the hand upon the thigh; the barrel diagonally across the body; the muzzle a little elevated, so that it be in line with the horse's left ear.

In this position the carbine is carried by small detachments and advanced parties when near the enemy, and by videttes on service, being that from which the soldier most readily prepares to fire, and which occasions the least fatigue.

Prime and Load—Place the carbine in the priming position, that is, in the full of the left hand, at the gripe (without disturbing the position of the arm or the feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth), keeping the carbine in the same diagonal direction as the "Advance;" place the thumb of the right hand behind the steel, or hammer, the elbow a little turned out.

Two—Open the pan.

Handle Cartridge—Carry the hand round to the pouch, and take hold of a cartridge.

Two—Draw out the cartridge, and bite off the end.

Prime—Shake a little powder into the pan.

Two—With the three last fingers shut it, then seize the small of the butt.

About—Raise the carbine with both hands (without altering the position of either upon it), clear over the hollow between the holsters and the horse's neck, and carry the butt under the bridle-reins, to the near side (called "Casting About"), letting the carbine turn in both hands, till the lock be to the left; then permitting it to slide through the left hand until the muzzle be opposite to the right breast, the right hand is brought up to the sight. In this position the carbine will be sustained principally by the swivel.

Two—Shake the powder into the barrel, and then put in the paper, or ball, and lay hold of the ramrod with the fore-finger and thumb.

Draw Ramrod—Draw out the ramrod, and put an inch of it into the muzzle.

Ram Down Cartridge—Ram down the charge.

Two—Drive it home by two distinct beats of the ramrod.

Return Ramrod—Return the ramrod, and hold it between the fore-finger and thumb.

Advance Arms—Raise the carbine up with the left hand,

and seize it at the gripe with the right, carry it over the horse's neck, and place it at the "Advance;" the bridle-hand resumes its position.

Ready—Place the carbine in the left hand in the priming position; cock; then seize the small of the butt with the right hand.

Front Present—Raise the carbine to the "Present" with both hands, and place the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder; lean the head in order to take a steady aim. In raising the carbine to the "Present" care must be taken not to disturb the feeling of the bridle in the horse's mouth; and, with this view, the motions must be made as smoothly and quietly as possible; the body may lean a little forward, and, if necessary, the reins may be a little lengthened.

Fire—Pull the trigger, still keeping the carbine at the "Present," and the eye fixed on the object.

Load—Place the carbine in the priming position, with the thumb on the cock and the fingers underneath the guard, and half-cock the carbine, keeping hold of the cock. The remainder of the loading motions as before.

N.B.—Preparatory to firing to the left, the men must be made to turn their horses to the right, in order to avoid injuring each other.

Ready—As before.

Left Present—Raise the carbine to the "Present," to the left, with the right hand; and, in order to steady it and ensure a good aim, rest the barrel on the left arm, near the elbow, which, for this purpose, is to be raised almost as high as the shoulder.

Fire—Load—As before.

N.B.—Preparatory to firing to the right, the men must turn their horses to the left about.

Ready—As before.

Right Present—Turn the body to the right, but without deranging its balance, and raise the carbine to the "Present," with the right hand placing the butt firmly against the hollow of the shoulder. The bridle-hand is to preserve its usual position.

Fire—As before.

Half-cock Arms—As before.

Shut Pans—Shut the pan, and seize the small of the butt.

Advance Arms—As before.

N.B.—The exercise should next be gone through in quick time.

From the "Advance" the carbine may be Carried or Slung.

Carry Arms—Without altering the position and grasp of the right hand, raise the carbine, and place the butt of it in the hollow of the thigh, where the hand previously rested; the muzzle to be carried to the front, so as to be in a line, clear of the horse's neck, and leaning rather forward; the elbow near the side. In this position the carbine is carried by the advanced guard in marches of parade.

Sling Arms—This position is taken from any of the preceding, by quietly dropping the carbine with the muzzle downwards behind the thigh, and leaving it "Slung," or suspended by the swivel only.

From being "Slung," the carbine may be brought at once to any of the foregoing positions, or may be "Strapped."

Strap Arms—Seize the carbine at the gripe, and fix the muzzle in the bucket; then strap and unspring the carbine, and drop the swivel; put on the lock-cover, and right-hand glove, and let both hands resume their usual position.

SECTION III.

PISTOL EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

The squad, being mounted, is to be formed as for the Carbine Exercise.

Draw Pistol—Take off the right-hand glove, unbutton the flounce, and push forward the cloak, or draw back the sheepskin and shabraque, according to the equipment, and seize the butt of the pistol with the right hand under the left arm.

Two—Draw the pistol carefully and bring it at once to the position in which the sword is "Carried," the muzzle a little to the front, the cock resting in the hollow between the thumb and the hand, the lower fingers relaxed and extended along the butt. This position is called the "Advance."

The commands and motions for priming and loading are to be made as directed for the carbine.

Front—Present—From the left hand raise the pistol with the right, till the breech be nearly as high, and in line with, the right eye, with the muzzle lowered to the object; the

hand lightly grasping the butt, the arm a little bent, and without stiffness, in order to keep the pistol more correctly to its aim, and to avoid the shock of a recoil.

Fire—Load—As before.

Preparatory to firing to the right or left, the squad must turn their horses, as directed in firing to a flank with the carbine.

Ready—As before.

*Left Present—*Resting the barrel on the left arm, as before directed for the carbine.

Fire—Load—As before.

*Right Present—*The pistol is carried to the right, is raised and levelled as directed in presenting to the front.

Fire—Load—As before.

*Rear Present—*Carry the pistol as far towards the rear as the body, turned in that direction, will admit; take the aim, and hold the pistol in the same manner as directed for presenting to the front.

Fire, &c.—As before. Half-cock pistol, shut pans, and

*Return Pistol—*Drop the muzzle under the bridle-arm, and place the pistol carefully in the holster.

*Two—*Bring the right hand to its position by the thigh.

hand lightly grasping the point, the arm a little bent, and without stiffness, in order to keep the hand more correctly to its aim, and to avoid the shock of a recoil.

CHAPTER IV.

Preparatory to riding to the right or left, the squad must turn their horses, and keep a flank with the

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The use of the Sword cannot be attained with requisite efficacy by the Cavalry, unless they are properly and perfectly trained to an exercise on Foot, previous to the practice on Horseback. Such is the object of the following Regulations, in the knowledge and practice of which a thorough command and suppleness of the limbs becomes habitual, as well as the quickness of the wrist and eye, which gives a decided superiority to Swordsmen.

SECTION I.

EXTENSION MOTIONS.

These motions tend to expand the chest, raise the head, throw back the shoulders, and strengthen the muscles of the back.

The Squad being at 'Attention,' the caution is given.

First Extension Motions.

One—Bring the hands, arms, and shoulders to the front, the fingers lightly touching at the points, and the nails downwards; then raise them in a circular direction well above the head, the ends of the fingers still touching, the thumbs pointing to the rear, the elbows pressed back, and shoulders kept down.

Two—Separate and extend the arms and fingers upwards, forcing them obliquely back, till they come extended on a line with the shoulders; and as they fall gradually from thence to the original position of 'Attention,' endeavour, as much as possible, to elevate the neck and chest.

Three—Turn the palms of the hands to the front, and press back the thumbs with the arms extended, and raise them to the rear, till they meet above the head; the fingers pointing upwards, with the ends of the thumbs touching.

Four—Keep the arms and knees straight, and bend over till the hands touch the feet, the head being brought down in the same direction.

Five—With the arms flexible and easy from the shoulders, raise the body gradually, so as to resume the position of **Attention**.

The whole of these motions should be done very gradually, so as to feel the exertion of the muscles throughout, and occasionally varied by changing the order of them; making the **First**, or **Third**, lead into the **Second**, or **Fourth**; and the **Fourth** into the **First**, or **Third**, according to the usual mode; or by raising the arms extended to the **Front**.

The **First** and **Second** motions should be practised with the head turned, as much as possible, to the right or left; and the whole of the motions performed without any pause, so that they lead into each other.

First Position in Three Motions.

One—Move the hands smartly to the rear, the left grasping the right arm just above the elbow, and the right supporting the left arm under the elbow.

Two—Make a half face to the left, turning on the heels, so that the back of the left touches the inside of the right heel; the head retaining its position to the front.

Three—Bring the right heel before the left, the feet at right angles, and the right foot pointing to the front; the shoulders square to the left, and the weight of the body resting on the left leg.

Second Position in Two Motions.

One—Bend the knees gradually, keeping them as much apart as possible, without raising the heels, or changing the erect position of the body.

Two—Step out smartly with the right foot about eighteen inches in line with the left heel; the weight of the body remaining on the left leg.

Balance Motions.

One—Move the right foot about eight inches to the rear of the left heel, the toe lightly touching the ground, with the heel perpendicular to it, forcing the knees well apart.

Two—Raise the body gradually by the extension of the left leg.

Three—Bend the left knee, resuming the position made previous to the second motion.

Four—Advance the right leg, and with a smart beat of the foot resume the ‘*Second Position*,’ from which the balance motions commenced.

First Position—Extending both knees, draw the right heel up to the left.

Third Position in Two Motions.

One—Incline the right side to the front, so that the shoulder and knee are perpendicular to the point of the foot.

Two—Step out smartly to the front, about thirty-six inches, with the knee perpendicular to the instep; the left knee and foot kept straight and firm, the heels in a line, the body upright, and the shoulders square to the left.

Second Extension Motions.

One—Bring the arms to the front of the body, with the hands closed, and the knuckles uppermost, touching each other below the lower button of the jacket; raise them gradually until the wrists, by bearing inwards, touch the breast, the elbows being kept up; then by forcing back the shoulders, the hands will be drawn apart, and the motion is completed, by sinking the elbows, and smartly extending the arms and fingers in a diagonal line, with the right wrist as high as the head, the shoulders kept down, and the thumbs inclined to the right.

For beginners, this motion may be divided, by giving the word ‘*Prepare*,’ for the first part; and remaining perfectly steady, when the hands are brought to the breast ready to separate; then give the word ‘*One*,’ for the motion to be completed.

Two—Close the right hand, and draw it in to the shoulder, at the same time inclining the body forward, until the right elbow rests upon the point of the knee: the left arm rising gradually and remaining extended, as the body advances, so as to bring the wrist as high as the head, which must be well kept up.

Three—Raise the upper part of the body, drawing in the elbow, and when nearly upright, extend the right arm smartly, and open the hand; thereby resuming the position formed by the first motion.

Four—Raise the body by extending the right leg.

Five—Bend the right knee and advance the body, so as to resume the position in the first motion.

First Position—Spring up with the arms to the rear, and the right heel close to the left, which forms the 'First Position,' as before described.

Front—Come smartly to the position of 'Attention,' bringing the hands and feet, in one motion, to their proper places.

In the foregoing instructions the Positions and Movements preparatory to using the Sword have been explained, giving a separate word of command for each motion respectively. The same positions may now be gone through, naming only in the word of command, the position or movement required, and distinguishing it by the numbers, 'One,' 'Two,' &c. &c. It is intended by this to practise the recruit in changing from the different positions readily, and without losing his balance, which will almost invariably rest upon the left leg.

Positions by Numbers.

One—Raising the arm to the rear, and the right heel to the front, come at once to the 'First Position.'

Two—Come to the Second Position.

Three— " Third Position.

Two— " Second Position.

One— " First Position.

Three— " Third Position.

First Balance Motion—Spring up to the position, as shown in the 'First Balance Motion.'

Three—Step out to the 'Third Position.'

First Balance Motion—Spring up as before.

Two—Step out to the 'Second Position.'

Single Attack—Raise the right foot, and beat it smartly on the ground.

Double Attack—Raise the right foot, and beat it, as before, twice on the ground; first with the heel, and then with the flat of the foot.

Advance—Move forward the right foot about six inches, and place it smartly on the ground; then bring up the left foot lightly about the same distance.

Single Attack—As before.

Retire—Move the left foot lightly to the rear about six inches, the whole weight and balance of the body still continuing to rest upon it; then move the right foot back the same distance, and place it smartly on the ground.

Double Attack—As before.

Front—Draw back the right foot, and resume the position of 'Attention.'

The object of the preceding Positions and Movements, is to give a free and active use of the limbs preparatory to using the Sword. The instructor should prove the firmness of the position, by bearing equally and firmly on the shoulders of the recruit, during the changes in forming the 'Second Position' and 'Balance Motions;' and when in the 'First' of the 'Second Extension Motions,' by taking hold of his right wrist with both hands, and bearing upon it in the direction of the left leg, upon the line of which the right arm should be, if properly placed; and making him also, in each position, move the right toe up and down, without its motion affecting the body. In all positions where both knees are bent, the more so they are the better; as a greater spring and elasticity will be gained in forming quickly any other position. The body must be generally balanced, and rest upon the left leg; by which means greater flexibility is allowed to the right leg in moving forward to gain distances upon an adversary, or, *vice versâ*, in retiring from his reach. No precise length can be assigned in moving the right leg to the front in the 'Third Position,' as it depends upon the length and stride of the person; but it should not be beyond what may allow of his return to the 'First' or 'Second Position' with quickness, and a perfect facility to himself. When this section of the exercise is practised as a Drill for the limbs only, it should be performed with the left shoulder and foot to the front, as well as with the right.

SECTION II.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION WITH THE SWORD.

Explanation and Use of the Target.

The following instructions with the Sword accord with the Target which is to be placed so as to have its centre the height of a man's breast: from below this centre a line is drawn on the ground directly to the front; and, at the distance of about ten feet, the Recruit should be placed in the position of "Attention," with his left heel on the line, so that when he turns to the "First Position" of the Exercise, his right foot may cover it. The Circular Figure shows the

seven "Cuts" and "Guards." The "Cuts" are directed through the centre, distinguished by lines, and named according to that figure from which each "Cut" commences. The "Guards" are performed by holding the sword opposite, and in the inclination of the dotted lines, which have sword-hilts attached to them; and supposing the circular figure to be about the breadth and height of a man's body, the "Cuts" and "Guards" will be regulated according to the lines described upon the circle; nor should the Recruit be practised in any other mode until he has gained the proper direction of the "Cuts," as well as the inclination of the blade, and position of the wrist, in forming the "Guards."

The "Points," or "Thrusts," should be directed, as marked in the Target, with the wrist towards No. 1, and the edge of the sword raised to the right in the "First Point;" or towards No. 2, with the edge raised to the left in the "Second Point;" and in the "Third Point," with the wrist rising to the centre, the edge upwards to the right, and the point directed as marked on the bottom of the circle.

The sectional lines of the Figures over the Target represent the Preparatory Positions.

In order to admit of several Recruits being exercised at the same time, circles, with the interior lines, as shown in the accompanying plate, may be delineated in the places of exercise, their diameters being 14 inches, and their centres about four feet from the ground.

Cuts, Guards, Points, and Parries on Foot.

The Recruit, being perfectly instructed in the preparatory movements, may now take the sword; making him acquainted with the strong and weak parts of it; the "forte" (strong) being the half of the blade near the guard; the "foible" (weak) the half towards the point. Indeed, a knowledge of these distinctions is very material, either in giving or guarding a cut; as much depends upon their proper application. From the guard upwards, in opposing the blade of an adversary, the strength decreases in proportion as it is received towards the point; and *vice versa*, it increases from the point downwards. The "forte" ought always to gain the "foible" of the opponent's weapon, and the cuts should be given within eight inches of the point, that the sword may clear itself. In delivering a cut, it is advantageous if the "forte" meets the adversary's "foible," as it will of course force his guard. The sword should be held flexible, and easy in the hand, but yet sufficiently firm to resist the cut of

an adversary ; and to give a cut or thrust with proper force and precision. The middle knuckles are to be in the direction of the edge in all cuts and guards ; and the grip of the handle should be held by the thumb and fingers around it.

Draw Swords—Bring the right hand smartly across the body, over the bridle arm, to the sword-knot, placing it upon the wrist, and giving the hand a couple of turns inwards, in order to make it fast ; and at the same time seize the hilt, turning it to the rear, and raise the hand the height of the elbow, the arm being close to the body. By a second motion draw the sword from the scabbard with an extended arm, the edge being to the rear, and sink the hand till the hilt is under the chin, the blade perpendicular, the edge to the left, and the elbow close to the body, which forms the position of "Recover Swords." Then by a third motion bring the hilt down in a line with the bridle hand, the elbow near the body, the blade perpendicular, the wrist slightly rounded, so as to turn the edge rather inwards, which brings it to the position of "Carry Swords."

Slope Swords—Loosen the grasp of the handle, and let the back of the sword fall lightly on the shoulder ; the arm remaining in the previous position, but the wrist a little bent upwards.

Carry Swords—By a motion of the wrist and fingers, resume the grasp of the handle, so as to bring the blade upright, as before.

Return Swords—Carry the hilt to the hollow of the left shoulder, the blade kept perpendicular, and the back of the hand to the front ; then by a sharp turn of the wrist, drop the point into the scabbard, turning the edge to the rear, until the hand and elbow are in a line with each other square across the body. Then let the sword fall smoothly from the hand, at the same time loosening the sword-knot from the wrist. By a last motion from the fugleman the hand is smartly withdrawn.

As it is frequently difficult in returning swords to insert the point immediately, this will sooner be effected by resting the blade upon the bridle arm ; and great care should be taken that the sword is not returned with force, but that the edge of the blade may be preserved, by letting it fall gradually with the back alone bearing upon the scabbard. In these motions the left hand is to be raised to the position of the bridle hand.

Prepare to perform Sword Exercise—Being at the position of "Attention" with sloped swords, turn the body and feet

to the "First Position," with the left arm placed in the hollow of the back; the hand closed and fingers outwards.

Right, prove distance—Recover Swords with the forefinger and thumb stretched along the handle; the thumb being on the back with the end of the hilt in the palm of the hand. By a second motion, extend the arm to the right, and lower the sword in a horizontal direction from the shoulder, with the edge to the rear, and the left shoulder square to the front.

In this and throughout the Instructions, where a second motion is required, the word of command *Two* must be given, unless the practice is carrying on with a fugleman.

Slope Swords—As before.

Front, prove Distance—Raise the sword as before, then by a second motion step out to the "Third Position," and extend the arm, lowering the point of the sword towards the centre of the target, with the edge to the right.

Slope Swords—As before.

Guard—Advance the point of the sword, extending the arm towards the centre of the target; the edge downwards, and the thumb along the back of the handle: then without pause, bending the body, drawing in the chest and neck, and bringing the left shoulder a little forward, step out smartly to the "Second Position," with the elbow bent and raised so as to bring the hand nearly over the right foot. The edge of the sword is to be turned upwards, with the point lowered, and inclined to the left, and the Target distinctly seen within the angle formed by the arm and sword, the hilt inclining towards No. 1, and the point directed rather below, and to the left of No. 4.

Inside Guard—Lower the wrist with the knuckles down, and over the foot; the point to the front, the edge to the left, and the hand as low as the elbow, which is to be nearly on a level with, and in front of, the hip; at the same time make the "single attack." The wrist is here inclined towards No. 4; the point towards No. 1.

Outside Guard—Turn the wrist with the nails downwards, and bring the edge to the right, repeating the "single attack," the hand inclining to No. 3; the point towards No. 2.

Assault—Draw up to the "First Position," and raise the right arm to the front, with the wrist opposite No. 1, and the elbow rather bent towards the centre of the circular figure; the back of the sword near the point resting on the shoulder, with the edge inclined to the right.

One—Extending the arm, direct the cut to the front in a diagonal line from right to left, as shown from No. 1 to No. 4; and as the point clears the circle, turn the knuckles upwards, and continue the sweep of the sword, so as to bring the point to the rear of the left shoulder, upon which it rests, with the edge inclined to the left, and the wrist opposite No. 2.

Two—Direct the cut diagonally from No. 2 to No. 3, and turn the wrist, so that the sword continues its motion, until the point is below the right hip, the edge downwards, the elbow bent inwards, and the wrist towards No. 2.

Three—Cut diagonally upwards from No. 3 to No. 2, and continue the motion of the wrist until the point of the sword is below the left hip, the edge downwards, the elbow bent, and raised with the wrist towards No. 1.

Four—Cut diagonally upwards from No. 4 to No. 1, and turn the knuckles downwards, with the edge of the sword to the right, and the point to the rear over the right shoulder; the elbow bent and wrist towards No. 6.

Five—Cut horizontally from No. 5 to No. 6, and turn the knuckles up with the edge of the sword to the left, and point to the rear over the left shoulder, the elbow bent, and wrist towards No. 5.

Six—Cut horizontally from No. 6 to No. 5, and bring the hand in the direction of No. 7; the sword being on the same line over the head, with the point lowered to the rear, and the edge uppermost.

Seven—Cut vertically downwards from No. 7 to the centre of the circle, and remain with the arm extended, placing the thumb along the back of the handle, with the left shoulder well pressed back.

First Point—Turn the edge of the sword upwards to the right, and draw in the wrist just above, and in front of the right eye; the elbow well bent, and raised; and the left shoulder brought a little forward. By a second motion, extend the arm, and deliver the point smartly to the front in the direction of the centre of the Target, with the wrist inclining to No. 1, and press back the left shoulder, so as to advance the right, which should be equally attended to in the "second" and "third Points" also.

Second Point—Turn the edge upwards to the left, and draw in the elbow close to the body, with the wrist in a line above it, as high as, and in front of, the breast, with the

thumb on the right of the handle. By a second motion deliver the point as before directed, the wrist inclining to No. 2, and the edge raised with the knuckles downwards.

Third Point—Draw in the arm till the wrist touches the upper part of the hip; the thumb on the left of the handle, the edge raised to the right, the left shoulder advanced, and the hips well thrown back. By a second motion, deliver the point in the direction, as marked on the Target, and raise the wrist towards the centre.

Guards—This serves as a caution for the seven guards which follow, distinguished in the words of command by "First," "Second," &c.

First—Turn the edge to the left, the thumb resuming its grasp of the handle, and draw in the elbow close to the body; the wrist being kept to the front, and the sword placed opposite the diagonal line, as shown in the Target by the hilt marked "First Guard."

In this, and in all the following "Guards," the point should be advanced rather to the front.

Second—Turn the wrist with the knuckles uppermost, and the edge to the right; the sword placed opposite the diagonal line with the hilt marked "Second Guard."

Third—Turn the wrist and edge to the left nearly as high as the shoulder, with the point lowered to the right; the sword being held towards the diagonal line from the hilt marked "Third Guard."

Fourth—Raise the elbow, and turn the wrist and edge to the right, with the point to the left; the sword held towards the diagonal line from the hilt marked "Fourth Guard."

Fifth—Turn the edge to the left, with the wrist as high as the shoulder, to the front and left of the body; the sword being placed opposite the perpendicular line from the hilt marked "Fifth Guard."

Sixth—Turn the wrist and edge to the right, so as to bring the sword opposite the perpendicular line from the hilt marked "Sixth Guard."

Seventh—Raise the hand above, and in advance of, the right ear; the elbow being raised, and well kept back, with the left shoulder slightly brought forward, and the sword in the direction of the line from the hilt marked "Seventh Guard."

Left Parry—Lower the wrist nearly close to the right shoulder, the edge to the right; the hips well pressed back,

and the hilt of the sword opposite No. 1. By a second motion turn the wrist, so that the point falls to the rear, and forms a circle from left to right of the body, and again returns to its former position.

Right Parry—Incline the wrist and sword to the left, with the elbow drawn under it, the hilt being opposite No. 2. By a second motion drop the point to the rear, so that it forms a circle from right to left of the body.

The 'Cuts' and 'Guards' may now be combined; and here it is more particularly intended to practise the recruit in showing the guard for each cut, so as to impress it on his recollection. The cuts should be given from the wrist to the full extent of the arm to the front, and in the 'Third Position'; with the cut directed no further than the centre of the circle, opposite to which the point should remain.

Left Cheek—Step out to the 'Third Position,' and deliver the cut 'One' towards the centre of the Target, opposite to which the point is to remain steady, with the arm extended, and the wrist kept well up in this, as in all following cuts.

First Guard—At 'First Position.'

Right Cheek—Deliver cut 'Two,' and remain as before.

Second Guard—At 'First Position.'

Wrist—Deliver cut 'Three.'

Third Guard—At 'First Position.'

Leg—Deliver cut 'Four,' the point not carried above the height of the knee, &c.

Fourth Guard—At 'First Position,' low down, and arm extended, &c.

Left Side—Deliver cut 'Five,' &c.

Fifth Guard—At 'First Position.'

Right Side—Deliver cut 'Six,' &c.

Sixth Guard—At 'First Position.'

Head—Deliver cut 'Seven,' &c.

Seventh Guard—At 'First Position.'

First Point—As before, but the second motion given in the Third Position.

Left Parry—Spring up to 'First Position,' and parry.

Second Point—As before, in 'Third Position.'

Right Parry—As before, in 'First Position.'

Third Point—As before, in 'Third Position.'

Right and Left Parry—Form both 'Parries' on drawing up to the 'First Position.'

Guard—As before, in 'Second Position.'

Slope Swords—As usual, drawing up to the 'First Position.'

Stand at Ease—Bring the hands together, the left supporting the right; the back of the sword resting on the inside of the left arm, the right instep drawn close to the left heel, and the left knee slightly bent.

The recruit, in order to carry the edge well in making the 'Assault,' should be practised in combining the cuts 'One' and 'Four,' repeating them several times: also 'Two' and 'Three,' and 'Five' and 'Six,' taking care that the edge leads on the respective lines in the Target, the wrist being darted towards the centre in each cut.

SECTION III.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION FOR MOUNTED PRACTICE.

Cuts, Guards, Points, and Parries.

The preceding Drill being complete, such portions of the above directions are to be applied, as may be calculated for the exercise on horseback, with the requisite variations, as subsequently mentioned. For this purpose, squads not exceeding twelve men each, should be formed at extended order, in two ranks, proving distance, which should be carefully ascertained at the commencement, and strictly preserved. In the practice on foot, when acting on the right side, which should be drawn in, the weight of the body is to bear chiefly on the left leg, with the knees bent, so as to be able to make the double or single attack with the foot; and the reverse, when acting on the left side.

Attention—The usual position of "Attention," is varied by placing the heels about six inches asunder; the left hand lightly closed a little below the pit of the stomach; being on the same line with the elbow, which will be nearly its height, when holding the reins. The sword remains at the slope.

Engage—Bend the body with the chest drawn in, and bring the extremity of the sword hilt to the pit of the stomach, the thumb along the back of the handle, the edge of the sword to the left, and point advanced.

Guard—Advance the sword smartly to the “Outside Guard,” with the arm nearly extended and flexible; the hand in the direction of the horse’s off ear; with scarcely any pause, the “Guard” is continued by moving the sword-arm gradually to the right, keeping the hand nearly as high as the breast, until as much to the rear as the body will admit, by turning well upon the hips; then, by a quick motion, raise the arm, and turn the wrist, so as to form the position of “Guard,” with the point and edge of the sword to the left rear, the head changing round at the same moment, with the left shoulder pressed back, and lowered as much as possible, though not to discompose the bridle-hand; and continue the “Guard” along the left to the front, which gradually brings the body to its original position; the sword continues its motion by passing over, and in front of the horse’s head, with the point kept down, and the edge upwards; the arm extended, and the wrist in line with the right eye, so that the point of the sword is carried well to the front, when, by a smart motion, the wrist resumes the “Outside Guard,” as before.

Assault—Raise the hand as high as, and in front of, the face, with the wrist turned, and sword placed ready for the “Seven Cuts,” which are to be delivered according to the Instructions already given, p. 38, but with the left shoulder kept nearly square to the front, which rule must be adhered to in all the movements of the exercise when performed to the front; and, in practising this and the following Section, (as the whole should be first shewn on foot,) the Recruit should make all the offensive and defensive movements the same as if mounted, and in such manner as would not touch his horse, or interfere with his bridle-hand.

First Point—As before, the body being now kept square, &c. &c.

Second Point—As before.

Third Point—As before.

Guards—Turn the wrist to the “First Guard” with the arm flexible, the hand as high as, and in front of, the face: the same to be done in the ‘Second,’ ‘Third,’ and ‘Fourth’ Guards.—In the “Fifth,” incline the hand to the near side, and in the “Sixth,” to the off side of the horse’s head, and in the “Seventh” the hand is well raised in the line of the right

shoulder, and rather in front of the head, with the point to the left. In the first "Six Guards," the upper part of the body should be inclined to the front; and in the "Seventh" it should be erect, and, when mounted, sitting firmly down in the saddle.

Left Parry—Extend the arm to the left, and as high as the shoulder, in the direction of the near side of the horse's head; the sword being perpendicular to the hand, with the back inclining to the left front. By a second motion form a circle with the point, from the rear to the front, returning to the same position as before.

Right Parry—Draw in the arm slightly, and then extend it in the direction of the off side of the horse's head, as high as the shoulder; the sword perpendicular, and the edge inclining to the rear. By a second motion drop the point to the rear, and continue the motion to the front, until it has formed the circle, and regained its perpendicular position.

Slope Swords—As usual.

It is frequently requisite to parry to the front, or rear, of the near side, and also of the off side, of the horse; and as the circle is formed with the sword from right to left, or from left to right, of whatever point may be attacked, the motion of the wrist in the "left parry" forms a parry to the front on the left or near side; and becomes the rear parry, when executed to the right. By the same rule, the "right parry" is a parry to the front on the right, or off side, and is the rear parry when performed to the left.

In order to combine the "Cuts" and "Points," as to their application in the attack against Cavalry or Infantry, the two following Divisions will bring the Drill into the practice of such combinations—the "First Division" being against Cavalry; the "Second" against Infantry.

FIRST DIVISION.

Engage—As before.

First Point—By quickly raising the right elbow as high as the head, the hand is brought in the position of giving point, as before directed; and delivered to the front.

Cuts One, Two, and Right Point—The two "Cuts" are given to the front, and the arm is carried to the right, the sword continuing its sweep round the head, so that the hand comes up to "Point," which is then delivered to the right.

Cuts Five, Six, and Left Point—The two "Cuts" are given to the right as high as the neck; the cut "Five" rather

inclining to the direction of 'Three;' and the cut 'Six' to that of 'Two;' from the last cut the hand is brought up to 'Point,' which is delivered to the left.

Cuts Five, Six, Rear Cut, and Point—The cuts 'Five' and 'Six' are given to the left; the cut 'Five' inclining to the direction of 'One;' and the cut 'Six' to that of 'Four;' in making the last cut, the sword is carried round the head, and the blade placed flat on the left shoulder, which is then brought forward with the head turned to the right rear, in which direction the cut 'Six' and 'Point' are given; and as the arm extends, the edge is turned smartly upwards, with the knuckles down, and the point still kept to the rear.

Cuts, Five and Six—Turn the head to the left, and deliver the cut 'Five' in that direction, and without any material pause, turn the head back to the right, and deliver the cut 'Six' in the same direction, and return to the 'Engage,' by the sword continuing its motion round the head.

Slope Swords—As usual.

SECOND DIVISION.

Engage—As before.

Right Parry, Cut Two, Point, and Cut Three—Pressing back the right shoulder, extend the arm to the rear, on the same line with the shoulder; the sword kept perpendicular; the back of it rather inclining to the rear. After a slight pause, parry to the front, continuing the motion until the back of the blade is brought to the left shoulder, the point lowered to the rear, with the hand as high as the head, and immediately cut 'Two,' raising the wrist just above the right eye, ready to give 'Point' downwards to the right, shifting the thumb along the back of the handle. After a pause, deliver the point and raise the arm, then extend it to the rear, with the edge to the rear also; and after another pause, cut 'Three,' allowing the wrist to rise to the 'Seventh Guard,' with the arm extended, the head and eyes still kept to the right.

Left Parry, Cuts One, Four, and Point—Lower the wrist into the hollow of the left shoulder, with the back of the blade to the rear, and right shoulder advanced; after a slight pause parry to the front, raising the sword, with an extended arm, above the head; the point lowered to the rear, ready to cut 'One;' after a pause deliver the cuts, 'One' and 'Four,' and prepare to give 'Point' downwards to the left; after another pause, deliver the point.

Cuts Three and Four—Carry the sword smartly over the head to the right rear, and give the cut 'Three' as before directed; after which, place the wrist in the hollow of the left shoulder, and deliver the cut 'Four,' returning to the 'Engage.'

Slope Swords—As usual.

The men being complete in these divisions by word of command, are to do them by flugelmen; for which purpose, one is to be placed in front of each flank, so that the time of each motion may be taken from them, according as Right or Left is attached to the following words of command.

In some cases it is noted both Right and Left, as the motions comprised in the word of command are taken from the flugelman in the direction of the eye at the previous movement. And in this manner the Sword Exercise will be done at Reviews, Inspections, &c.

Right prove Distance.

Slope Swords.

Front prove Distance.

Slope Swords.

Perform Sword Exercise.

Words of Command.	Flugelmen.
<i>Engage</i>	Right.
<i>Guard</i>	Right and Left.
<i>Assault</i>	Right.
<i>First Point</i>	Right.
<i>Second Point</i>	Right.
<i>Third Point</i>	Right.
<i>Guards</i>	Right and Left.
<i>Left Parry</i>	Left.
<i>Right Parry</i>	Right.
<i>Slope Swords</i>	Right.

First Division. (Against Cavalry.)

<i>Engage</i>	Right.
<i>First Point</i>	Right.
<i>Cuts One, Two, and Right Point</i>	Right.
<i>Cuts Five, Six, and Left Point</i>	Right and Left.
<i>Cuts Five, Six, Rear Cut, and Point</i>	Left and Right.
<i>Cuts Five and Six</i>	Left and Right.
<i>Slope Swords</i>	Right.

Second Division. (Against Infantry.)

<i>Engage</i>	Right.
<i>Right Parry, Cut Two, Point,</i> <i>and Cut Three</i>	Right.
<i>Left Parry, Cuts One, Four,</i> <i>and Point</i>	Right and Left
<i>Cuts Three and Four</i>	Right and Left.
<i>Slope Swords</i>	Right.

The foregoing divisions are intended principally to give a confidence in delivering the 'Cuts' and 'Thrusts,' to their full extent, and yet recover the sword, without losing the balance. The Instructors should also occasionally make the drill repeat either single or combined movements of each Division, having them ready to form at the moment, both correctly and powerfully, such 'Cuts' or 'Thrusts' as may be required; and with flugelmen, or by numbers, to mark the time.

There is no practice which gives the swordsman such control of his weapon, as to repeat separately each cut, always directing the cuts 'One,' 'Two,' 'Three,' and 'Four,' against Infantry; 'Five,' 'Six,' and 'Seven' against Cavalry; also to give the 'Point' after each 'Cut' on the same side; and by reversing it, to give the cut on one, and the point on the other side. In combining cuts, commence with the 'Assault,' in the directions above stated; then begin with any 'Cut,' from 'One' to 'Seven,' yet not repeating it, the 'Cut One' always following in the regular order, that the seven directions of the edge may be each time performed: adding the three 'Points;' the 'First' being to the left front; the 'Second' to the right front; the 'Third' direct to the front. In these instances the caution should be given for what is to be performed, and the word 'Prepare;' so that the Drill may place themselves ready for the required movements; the flugelman making sufficient pause between each cut, to enable every man to gather up his strength, and give their respective movements with effect.

Nor is it less requisite to practise the recruit in forming quickly his 'Engaging Guard' to any point required, so as to enable him to meet at once the attack of an opponent. This may be affected by dividing the guard into seven variations, and which can be easily understood by supposing the Target placed horizontally on the ground, and the Recruit over the central point fronting to No. 7, which will be the direction of the 'Front Guard,' and, continuing it round to

the right, the diagonal line at No. 1 forms the 'Right Front;' No. 5, the 'Right;' No. 3, the 'Right Rear;' No. 4, the 'Left Rear;' No. 6, the 'Left;' No. 2, the 'Left Front Guard;' the sword being carried in the direction of these lines; and either of the above variations being made immediately from the 'Slope' on the word being given which Guard is to be formed, and then changing quickly from one to another; for which the change from 'Guards' on the same line brings the Recruit more readily into this practice, viz.: 'Right Front Guard—Left Rear;' 'Left Front—Right Rear,—Left—Right;' 'Front Guard.' From these positions the point should also be given sharply, drawing back the hand immediately to the 'Guard,' from which it was delivered.

The 'Points' (singly) should also be practised from the 'Engage' in the same directions as the variations of the Guards, giving to the 'Right' all the 'Second Points;' and the 'First Points' to the 'Left' and 'Front.'

SECTION IV.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

The Exercise of the Sword consists of seven cuts, or directions of the edge; the same number of Guards, or defensive Positions; the Point (or Thrust) given with the nails up or down; and two circular motions of the Blade, termed Parries; therefore, whatever may be the Attack or Defence, it can only be formed by having recourse to some of the above movements, or a combination of them.

In engaging, by which is meant the action of joining the sword of an opponent, either previous to his, or your own attack, there should be only a slight pressure on his blade, so that the hand, or wrist, may be the more susceptible of any motions he may make; and though the position termed 'Guard' affords protection at the moment, it is merely considered as preparatory to an offensive or defensive movement, varying the latter according to the Points liable to be attacked,

In all attacks, whether Cuts or Thrusts, the motion ought to increase in speed, the impetus being given at the last; the same rule should be observed in stepping out to the 'Second' and 'Third Position;' but, in recovering, the reverse is to be followed, as the first part is the quickest; and nothing can

be of more importance, than that the eye should follow those of an opponent, and slightly glance at the part at which you intend to cut or thrust; taking care never to look at your own sword, which will invariably follow the eye wherever you direct it.

It is merely Drill Practise making the Assault by Numbers, and although each 'Cut' has its 'Guard' according to the number, which answers for both, yet it does not follow that the File on the defensive is always to have recourse to it, as he may frequently be enabled to secure himself more effectively, and quicker, by forming another Guard. If, for example, he makes the cut 'Six' at the body, and his opponent, after defending by the 'Sixth Guard,' returns the cut 'One' at the breast, then the 'Fifth Guard' becomes the quickest movement of defence; but if the opponent has defended by the 'Second Guard' previous to his return of the cut 'One,' then the 'First Guard' is the soonest formed; consequently, the 'First' and 'Fifth Guards' each defend the cuts 'One' or 'Five.' The 'Second' and 'Sixth Guards' each defend the cuts 'Two' or 'Six,' according as they may be given high or low: and if the 'Third' or 'Fourth Guards' are required for the defence of the leg, the arm must be extended, so that the forte of the blade may receive the foible of the opponent's weapon; bearing well in mind, however, that in all cuts at the leg, when at the proper distance, the shifting of your own leg, and delivering a cut at the same moment, becomes the most effective and advantageous defence; and which is still more so to a tall man (even in every part of the body) when engaged with another of lesser stature, or length of arm, as he will be out of his opponent's reach, whilst the latter may be within his. The power of defence does not, in fact, consist so much in your own strength of position, as in effecting a decided quick movement in that direction, in which your opponent has the least power of resistance, especially in defending against the 'Point,' when the 'First,' 'Third,' and 'Fifth Guards,' are the most effective against the 'First' and 'Third Point'; and the 'Second,' 'Fourth,' and 'Sixth Guards' against the 'Second Point'; provided the wrist is previously so placed, that the requisite Guards may be quickly executed. The two 'Parries' must also be regulated by the position of the opponent's wrist, so that the bearing of your sword may tend to open his hand, and, if well judged and timely given, will disarm him, or so cripple his wrist, as to preclude even the capability of forming a defensive guard, or continuing the attack.

If opposed to the small sword, have recourse to the cuts 'Three' and 'Four,' directing them at the arm, by which means there is every probability of the cuts taking effect, as it must always in thrusting come within range of the edge, before the point can be sufficiently advanced to reach the body. If the above cuts are quickly given and continued, they will also be found advantageous in advancing against the small sword, as they form an attack and defence at the same instant; but should the opponent be the most skilful and quickest, then it is best to retire while forming them, cautiously preserving the proper distance, so that each cut may just reach the fore part of his arm.

The 'Second Point,' if delivered as a first movement, should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm. It should be resorted to chiefly in the return, or after a feint from the outside or inside Guards; if from the former, feint 'Third Point' under, and deliver 'Second Point' over the arm; if from the latter, feint cut 'Two,' and continue the sweep of the sword, until the point is sufficiently lowered to deliver without pause the 'Second Point' at the body under the arm. When mounted, the 'Second Point' may be given to the right with effect, if the parties engaged are passing each other.

Thus far the observations are more particularly applicable to the First Part of the Instructions, or when previously practising on foot, though they may generally answer for the exercise also when mounted: and here the greatest attention should be paid to maintain the proper position and balance of the body, from which, by too great an exertion in delivering a 'Cut' or 'Thrust,' the horseman may suddenly be thrown, and thereby lose the advantage of his science in the use of his sword, by the natural efforts which he must make to regain his seat; nor should he fail to have every confidence and dependance upon his 'Guard,' without trusting to his avoiding the attack of an opponent by turning or drawing back the body to escape from it.

In delivering a 'Thrust' very little force is necessary, when the horse is in quick motion, as the extension of the arm, with a good direction of the point, will be fully sufficient; nor should a Cut, under the same circumstances, be given too strong, as in both cases the impetus of the horse will give the effective force; or, in the latter, the drawing of the edge can very frequently be applied with advantage, particularly where the point may not have taken effect, when, by a quick turn of the wrist, the edge is drawn along the face of your opponent, or any other part which more imme-

diately comes in contact with it. A similar advantage may be gained after forming a 'Guard,' particularly from the 'Second,' with the point of the sword kept well forward. The forcing also of the edge can be resorted to, when very near and closely pressed upon by an adversary, by suddenly extending the arm, and directing the edge across the face, or where the opening is shown: in this case, however, the hand should not be carried, more than absolutely requisite, either to the 'Right' or 'Left,' so as not by too wide a movement to offer an equal chance to your opponent.

Where sufficient space of ground allows of choosing the point of attack, you should endeavour to turn this to your own advantage; if not, at all events to avoid its being made on your Left Rear, when change of position can alone bring you upon the least equality with your opponent; either by making a sudden halt, so as to allow him to pass, and then pressing upon his Left Rear; or by turning quickly to the left about, and thereby having your Right also opposed to his. Should you be prevented from doing this, and he still keep upon your Left, you must bear up as close as possible to him, otherwise your opposition will be ineffectual; for in his situation, by keeping at the proper distance from you, his cut will reach, when yours cannot, and, consequently, you are reduced to the defence alone. In meeting an opponent on the Left Front, turn sharply to the left on your own ground, which brings you immediately with your sword-arm free, and at liberty to act upon his Left; and in meeting him upon the Right Front, press your horse quickly on, and by a sharp turn to the right, gain his Left Rear; or, if pursued, endeavour to keep your adversary on the Right Rear; when the distance will be always in your favour, and you may, by the Rear Cut and Point, keep checking his advance with impunity. When attacked by more than one, you will naturally endeavour to keep them either to the Right or Left; but where they have been enabled to place themselves on both sides, press close upon the left opponent, and keep the right one at a distance.

Although a regular mode is laid down for drawing the sword, yet occasional practice should be given, both on Foot and on Horseback, to come to the 'Guard' immediately, and at any required point, without going through the Parade Motions, &c., which will prepare the Swordsman for any sudden attack of an Enemy.

The defence, or attack against the Lance, must depend greatly upon the Rider; for, admitting that the Lancer is equally well mounted, and skilful in the management of his

horse, he will always endeavour to keep at such a distance as to be out of your reach, whilst he can easily make good his thrust, from the greater length of the lance to that of a sword; and he will very frequently succeed in directing his point at your horse also, which, becoming unruly from the pain of a wound, will leave you exposed to the attack of your opponent. You must, therefore, invariably endeavour to gain his Right Rear, where he is less able to attack or defend, as his position, from its being so contracted, becomes weak; whereas if (as against the sabre) the attack is made on his Left Rear, he has the advantage of resting his lance upon the bridle-arm, and can lengthen or shorten his thrust with facility and quickness.

In all cases, your horse should have been well accustomed to the waving of the lance, without which, no skill of yours, either in the science of the sword, or in that of riding, can be of much service to you.

When opposed to Infantry, endeavour to meet an opponent on your Right; as every Guard parries the point of a sword, so will each defend the point of a bayonet; taking care that the 'forte' of your own weapon meets the 'foible' of your opponent's: consequently it is the bayonet which must be struck; and supposing the attack to be directed as usual, with the opponent's left shoulder advanced, those 'Guards' and 'Parries' which force the point of the bayonet to the front, are, in effect, the most powerful; not from the strength of your mode of defence, but because the bearing acts in such a manner against your opponent, as to render him less capable of resisting, or recovering the command of his weapon, in time to defend himself, or renew the attack. It gives you the opportunity of returning a Cut or Thrust: whereas, if you parry to the rear, that advantage is lost, unless you halt, which of course affords time to your opponent to take equal advantage of it also. In fact, very little exertion is sufficient to effect a strong parry if it is made in the direction in which your horse is moving, and, from the same cause, all 'Rear Parries' are weak; and as it is of little use to engage merely for the purpose of defence, you lose the chance of returning a Cut, if you advance sufficiently for the parries to the rear. In defending on your Left, a parry to the rear will, for the reasons before stated, disorder your opponent's position, more than parrying to the front; and every returning Cut or Thrust must be instantaneous; as, though for the moment you may be able to oppose the bayonet, yet from your opponent having the advantage of both hands in the management of it, he may, if confident, guard

sufficiently to enable him to fix his point. In advancing against Infantry, the 'Right Guard,' with the hand high, leads well to the attack, and is ready for defence, or to take advantage of any opening; and should your opponent appear irresolute, or draw back his weapon, then, while passing, the cut 'Five' may be given to advantage at the neck. The cuts 'Two' and 'Three' on the Right; and 'One' and 'Four' on the Left, form a defence, as well as an attack upon Infantry; and the smarter the beat is given, the more effectual they will be as 'Guards' and 'Parries,' so as to cripple your opponent's position. The point should be used chiefly in the pursuit, and is given with most advantage on your Right, as from thence you can reach farther, and are better prepared for defence.

The Instructors should endeavour, as much as possible, in their progressive directions to the Recruit, to impress upon his mind such occasional observations, as become most applicable. Opportunities of thus explaining may often be taken during the pauses of rest, as no squad should be kept too long either in the positions or movements; and where any Recruits are more deficient than the rest, the whole should be made to cease for the moment, and only those who have gone wrong be required to correct their error.

SECTION V.

FORMATION FOR AN INSPECTION

ON FOOT.

The regiment being told off by wings and by threes from the centre; and the officers having previously taken post as at 'Order'; the distance of files for the practice of the Sword Exercise will be taken in the following manner.

Rear Rank take distance for Sword Exercise—The right hand men of wings, and left man of the regiment, in the rear rank, will retire eleven paces, covering to the right.

Quick, March—The rear rank falls back, and dresses by pivots. The flugelmen at the same time take their stations to the front.

From the centre open your Files—Quick March—The men of the right wing open out by the side step, extend the left arm, and place the clenched hand on the shoulder of the man on their left, so as to touch the collar. The left wing open out, extending the right arm in the same manner. The rear rank do the same. Great attention must be paid that

the proper distance of files is taken, to prevent accidents, and on this account the arms are to be kept up till it is ascertained that the distances are correct. They will then be brought down by a motion from the right flugelman.

Prepare for Sword Exercise—The right three of each wing, and the left three of the regiment, will give the distance of files as follows. The right hand man of each stands fast; the centre takes four paces to the rear of his right hand file, and covers him; whilst the left retires eight paces, and covers the two preceding files. The rear rank do the same, and cover the front rank files.

Quick March—The rights of threes stand fast; the centres and lefts take their distances as above directed.

By this movement the regiment becomes six deep, and after the Sword Exercise is performed, the line will be formed as follows.

Front form Line—Quick March—The centre and left hand men move up to the rights of threes, and the rear rank closes to the front.

Close your Files to the centre—Quick March—The files close in by the side step, or they may face inwards, and front as each man has closed in.

In proving distance to the right, the right hand men of the line always remain with their swords sloped; and in proving distance to the front, the front rank men do the same.

SECTION VI.

FORMATION FOR A REVIEW OR SWORD EXERCISE MOUNTED.

Rear Rank rein back for Sword Exercise—The flanks of the squadrons are marked as at order, at a distance of four horse's length from the front rank.

March—The rear rank reins back, or if the ground is bad, it may go about by threes, front, and dress by the pivots. The flugelmen move out to the front.

Prepare for Sword Exercise—The right three of each squadron, and the left of the regiment, mark the distance of files in the manner directed for the foot practice, allowing the distance of one yard between head and croup.

March—The centres and lefts of threes rein back, cover successively, and dress to the squadron of direction.

Or, when the troops advance to the ground where the Sword Exercise is to be performed, the order may be given, *Single files from the right of threes*; and when the line is halted, the squadrons correct their dressing by the centre of each.

The officers move out as at order.

When the Sword Exercise has been performed, the order is given, *Front form ranks, March*, which is done as pointed out in the Instruction of the Troop or Squadron, and the officers take their posts as at close order.

SECTION VII.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

At a Review, the Sword Exercise is to be performed by flugelmen, and the Commanding Officer, after forming the regiment as above prescribed, is to give the following words of command.

Right prove Distance—Slope Swords.

Front prove Distance—Slope Swords.

Perform Sword Exercise.

First Division.

Second Division.

He will then form the regiment as above pointed out.

Under the word '*Perform Sword Exercise*,' the cuts, guards, points, and parries are shown; in the '*First Division*' the attacks against Cavalry; and in the '*Second Division*' those against Infantry.

SECTION VIII.

OFFICERS' SALUTE, &c.

SALUTE MOUNTED.

Being at the position of '*Carry Swords*,' raise the hand by a circular motion to the '*Recover Swords*,' with the thumb extended on the side of the handle; then, without any pause, incline the hand to the right shoulder, and gradually lower the wrist to the right of the thigh, below the hip, with the elbow in, and sword lowered until on a line with the knee, the point in the same direction as the foot, and the edge still kept to the left.

'Recover Swords,' and smartly return to 'Carry Swords.'

The effect of the salute depends upon the manner and address with which it is given, and also upon properly marking the time when to move quick or slow, so that the movement may be uniform, and have the requisite grace which should always be attached to it.

SALUTE ON FOOT.

The Officers fall in with their Swords at the 'Slope.'

Advance Arms—On this word bring the Sword to the 'Carry.'

Rear Rank take Order—At the word *Order*, bring the Sword to the 'Recover,' the thumb as high as the Chin, and close in front of it, the blade perpendicular, the edge to the left, and the thumb pressed against the back of the hilt.

March—Move forward three paces, and on completing the last, let the sword (by Signal) be brought to the 'Port,' the blade diagonally across the body with the edge downwards; the left elbow bent so that the hand is as high as the shoulder, the fingers lightly closed, with the Blade passing between the fore-finger and thumb. Elbows close to the sides.

Present Arms—Bring the Sword up to the 'Recover' at the second motion of the Carbine, and drop it at the third motion, extending it to the right, parallel with the right foot, elbow close to the side; and at the same time raise the left arm as high as the shoulder, the hand being brought round, by a circular motion, over the Peak of the Cap or Helmet, the knuckles uppermost, and the fingers extended.

Advance Arms—Bring up the Sword to the 'Recover' at the first motion of the Carbine, the left arm at the same time resuming its position. At the second motion of the Carbine resume the position of 'Port Swords.'

Rear Rank take close Order—Face to the right, and, as the right foot is drawn to the rear, bring up the Sword to the 'Recover.'

March—Move back into the original Line, and front, at the same time bringing the Sword down to the 'Carry.'

TO SALUTE ON THE MARCH.

The Salute on the March is to commence when at ten paces from the General, the Officer on the right of the Troop

giving a Signal to prepare the other Officers by raising the fingers of the left hand. The Sword is brought to the 'Recover' by slowly extending the Arm to the right, and a circular motion of the hand to the left; and, without pause, the Sword is gradually lowered with an extended arm to the right: the time occupied by these motions is four paces, commencing with the left foot. The left hand is then gradually raised over the Peak of the Cap, or Helmet, as already directed, two paces being required also for this motion. The Head is turned to the General while marching past him. Having passed the General six paces, the Sword is brought to the 'Recover,' and again to the 'Carry' in four paces, the Officer on the right of the Troop giving the Signal with the left hand:

CHAPTER V.

LANCE EXERCISE.

SECTION I.

INSTRUCTION WITH THE LANCE ON FOOT.

In the following Instructions, the several motions are explained in terms applicable to the mounted practice; but the whole of the exercise is to be taught on foot, before the recruit attempts to perform it on horseback*.

In the ranks, dismounted, the lancer is to have his lance near the right foot, resting it on the right shoulder, the right hand in front upon it.

Shoulder Lance—The right thumb is to slide quickly in rear of the lance, which is to be lifted about half a foot from the ground, sloping a little backwards over the right shoulder.

Carry Lance—The lance is to rest near the man's foot, the right hand in line with the shoulder.

Dressing

Is done as usual, with the only exception that the lance must fall back against the right shoulder, the right hand upon it, in the same position as when the men sit at ease.

SECTION II.

MOUNTING WITH THE LANCE.

The horse being placed straight, the soldier holds with his right hand the reins of the bridoon near the bit, the lance at the 'Carry' in the left hand.

Prepare to Mount—As directed in the system of equitation: but the lance is to be at the balance, grasped with the left hand.

* The Formation for Exercise on Foot is the same as for that of the Sword, only that about six inches more room must be taken, by each man touching his neighbour's collar with the tip of his fingers, the hand being open, instead of clenched.

Two—The man is to take the reins, and a firm part of the mane round the thumb, holding the point of the lance well up, to prevent it from touching the men or horses near it in the ranks.

Three—As usual.

Mount—As usual.

Two—The right hand is to slide down under the bridle hand, the full extent of the arm, and to seize the lance.

Three—The right hand is to bring up the lance to the 'Carry,' as described in the third motion of 'Carry Lance,' when the lance is slung on the left arm.

Prepare to Dismount—The lance is to be raised out of the bucket, by the right hand sliding down to the extent of the arm.

Two—It is brought up, as directed in the 'Slinging' of the 'Lance.'

Three—The lance is to be brought in this motion under the bridle hand, and seized by it at its balance; the point kept well upwards, securing the lance, reins, and mane in the left hand.

Dismount—As usual; but the lance should never touch the ground, until the man has quitted the left stirrup when he is also to quit the mane, and to bring the lance to the 'Carry' on the left side.

The dismounting on the 'off' side may be often useful, and sometimes even necessary; it ought, therefore, to be frequently practised in the Riding-School, in order to increase the activity of the men, and the steadiness of the horses. It is easily done, by reversing the motions of dismounting after the man has well secured the lance, reins, and mane in the right hand; the left hand is to grasp the sword, and lay it across the front of the saddle, the point to the right:—The man is to dismount to the off side, with the lance at the 'Carry' in the right hand.

Mounting on the 'off' side is performed by reversing the motions of mounting on the near side: the lancer must be attentive that he does not entangle himself with his sword, which is to be brought over in rear of the man, when he is bringing down his left leg into the saddle.

It is particularly necessary that the Instructor should caution the men against giving way to the weight of the lance when mounted; it will be found that the men will be apt to lean towards the lance, which would have many bad consequences, particularly on long marches; it is, therefore, very

requisite frequently to measure the men's stirrups, and to let them ride often with the lance slung on the left arm.

The lance is in all movements to be at the 'Carry' or the 'Trail,' except on the march, when it is to be slung on the right or left arm; or when the men sit at ease, then the lance is to rest in the hollow, on the right shoulder, the right hand upon it, extended down on the shaft.

Carry Lance—The lance is to rest with the butt-end in the bucket on the right stirrup; and to be kept perpendicular, by the right hand, which is to be in line with the shoulder, the thumb in the sling.

The lance is 'trailed' by being carried in the right hand at the balance, the hand resting at the hollow of the thigh, and the point of the lance diagonally across the horse's neck.

SECTION III.

EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

Prepare to perform the Lance Exercise.

This is to be done in the usual mode of preparing to perform the Sword Exercise.

Prove Distances—Is done from the front guard.

First Division.

First Division. (Against Cavalry.)

1. *Guard*—From the 'Carry,' raise the lance out of the bucket, with the right hand, and bring it sharply and securely under the right arm, so that the lance may rest horizontally, the point to the front, its centre balanced in the right hand, which grasps it. The thumb should lie outwards along the shaft of the lance; the arm is at all times to be kept close on the lance, which should rest under the arm, pressed against the body, without force or stiffness.

2. *Front Parry and Point.*

Two—From the front guard, the lance is to be moved short and quick to the left and right, about eighteen inches either way, over the horse's ears, so as to parry off any point or cut, and return to the Guard; the butt being always kept from under the arm.

Three—The point of the lance is thrown forward by the right hand, with a sharp motion to the front, the full extent of the arm, the butt resting firm under the arm; the point is

to be given as high as the antagonist's breast: although the body ought with every point, and particularly with every parry, to give strength and force to the lance, yet the man should at all times remain firm and strong in his seat in the saddle, which will give force to his weapon, and he will feel augmented confidence when he acts as one body united with his horse: whereas rising in the stirrup has the contrary effect.

Four—The lance is to be sharply withdrawn to the 'Front Guard.'

3. Left Parry and Point—The lance is to be brought smartly over the horse's head; the point to be directed horizontally to the man's left side; the man is to turn his body a little to the left, but to remain well and firm in his saddle, only throwing the right shoulder forward.

Two—The 'Parry' 'left' and 'right' is to be made eighteen inches either way, as described in the 'Front Parry.'

Three—The point of the lance is to be thrown smartly out to the left, as far as the right arm will admit; the lance resting on the man's breast, and the right arm close upon it.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Left Guard.'

4. Right Parry and Point—Bring the lance from the 'Left Guard,' smartly over the horse's head, to the right side; direct the point of the lance horizontally to the right. Care must here be taken that, by turning round the lance, it is not raised too high over the horse's head; otherwise the butt-end will strike against the horse's haunches, which will make him fear the lance.

Two—The 'Parry' to the 'right' and 'left' is to be quickly made, as already explained.

Three—The point of the lance is to be thrown out to the right, at the height of the antagonist's breast. The right arm is to be so turned as to press the lance firmly under it, and support the point of the lance against any parry or cut of the antagonist.

The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Right Guard.'

5. Left Rear Parry and Point—The lance is to be brought swiftly round, from the 'Right Guard,' over the horse's head, horizontally to the left rear of the soldier; the body of the soldier is to turn on the hip in his saddle, as far round to the left as a firm seat will allow.

Two—The 'Parry,' 'left,' and 'right' is to be quickly made.

Three—The point of the lance is to be thrown out to the left rear of the man, as much as the arm will permit.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Left Rear Guard.'

6. Right Rear Parry and Point—The lance is to be brought back, in a round parry, smartly over the horse's head, from the left rear to the right rear of the man; though the man turns as much as possible on his hip to the rear, yet he must keep a firm seat in his saddle, or his power of acting offensively will be considerably diminished.

Two—The 'Parry' 'right' and 'left' must be quickly made.

Three—The point to the right rear is to be given, the man keeping his lance close under his arm; he ought to look well back to observe the execution of his lance.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Right Rear Guard.'

7. Carry Lance—The lance is to be dropped, with the butt-end in a perpendicular direction, into the bucket on the right stirrup; the right hand as before directed.

Second Division.

Second Division. (Against Infantry.)

1. Guard—From the 'Carry' to the 'Front Guard.' See 'First Division.'

2. Right Parry and Point—The lance is to be brought sharply down to the right, in an oblique direction, so as to act against a man dismounted.

Two—The 'Parry,' 'right,' and 'left' against infantry is to be quickly made, as already observed.

Three—The point is to be given firm, in an oblique direction downwards, the body a little sunk with, and during the point.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Right Guard' against infantry.

3. Left Parry and Point—The lance is to be brought from the 'Right Guard' against infantry, with a sharp motion over the horse's head, to the left, in an oblique direction downwards—as before explained to the right.

Two—The parries, left and right, are to be made short and quick.

Three—The point is to be given left, against infantry.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Left Guard' against infantry.

4. *Reverse Lance and Rear Point*—The lance is to be carried over the horse's head, and raised twelve inches, then the point turned down, with a quick motion of the wrist; and bringing thus the point to the rear; the lance under the right arm; the butt to the front; the right hand, without quitting the lance, is to be shifted while the lance is turned round.

Two—The butt of the lance is to be carried forward, keeping it close to the shoulder.

Three—The point is to be darted to the rear downwards in an oblique direction, against infantry: the eyes should at all times, particularly to the rear, accompany the points.

Four—The lance is to be brought back under the arm to the 'Reverse.'

5. *Port Lance, and Rear Point*—The lance is to be lowered a little from under the arm, and being again turned over with the butt to the rear, the point is to be thrown from the right, over the horse's head, to the left rear of the man, into the left arm, which supports the lance, the back of the right hand upwards.

Two—The right hand slides the full extent of the arm, towards the butt.

Three—The point is to be darted to the rear, as directed in the motion of 'Reverse Lance.'

Four—The point is to be withdrawn smartly to the 'Port Lance.'

Carry Lance—The lance is to be brought quickly over the horse's head to the 'Carry.'

Third Division.

Third Division. (Against Cavalry.)

1. *Guard*—As before.

2. *Round Parry and Front give Point*—The lance is to be brought smartly round three times back and forward over the horse's head, so that the point of the lance forms a half circle to keep off an enemy's attack.

Two—The front point is to be given, as before directed.

Three—The lance is to be withdrawn to the 'Front Guard.'

3. Round Parry—Port Lance, and Rear Point—The 'Round Parry' as before directed. The lance is then to rest on the left arm at the 'Port,' and to be grasped firmly in the centre with the back of the right hand upwards, the point to the rear.

Two—The hand slides up towards the butt-end of the lance, to the full extent of the arm, keeping the point of the lance horizontally directed to the rear; right shoulder to be well brought up.

Three—The point is to be given to the rear, as before directed, only that this point is, against cavalry, directed at the horse's head of the pursuing antagonist.

Four—The lance is to be withdrawn to the 'Port.'

4. Round Parry, Reverse Lance, and Rear Point—From the 'Port' the lance is to be again thrown quickly back and forward over the horse's head, three times round, forming a half-circle.

Two—After the third round, the lance is to be brought as before described, in the 'Second Division,' in the 'Reverse Lance.'

Three—The 'Rear Point' is given sharply against cavalry, as before stated.

Four—The lance is to be quickly withdrawn to the 'Reverse.'

5. St. George—From the 'Reverse Lance,' where the butt is to the front, the lance is to be taken between the fore and middle finger of the right hand; the butt of the lance is then to be moved twice, quickly back and forward, over the horse's head; by this motion the right hand gains the power to raise the lance over the head of the man; there to spin it round in a full circle, twice, or thrice, the hand to grasp it, the point to the rear; the arm to be extended upwards, holding the lance horizontally, the palm of the hand inward.

6. Guard and Carry Lance—The lance is to be turned in the fingers of the right hand, and after a moment's pause, brought sharply under the right arm to the 'Front Guard.'

Two—The lance is to be brought to the 'Carry,' as before directed.

First Division.

(AGAINST CAVALRY.)

Words of Command.	Motions.
1st. <i>Guard</i>	1
2d. <i>Front Parry and Point</i>	4
3d. <i>Left Parry and Point</i>	4
4th. <i>Right Parry and Point</i>	4
5th. <i>Left Rear Parry and Point</i>	4
6th. <i>Right Rear Parry and Point</i>	4
7th. <i>Carry Lance</i>	1

Second Division.

(AGAINST INFANTRY.)

1st. <i>Guard</i>	1
2d. <i>Right Parry and Point</i>	4
3d. <i>Left Parry and Point</i>	4
4th. <i>Reverse Lance and Rear Point</i>	4
5th. <i>Port Lance and Rear Point</i>	4
6th. <i>Carry Lance</i>	1

Third Division.

(AGAINST CAVALRY.)

1st. <i>Guard</i>	1
2d. <i>Round Parry and Front give Point</i>	3
3d. <i>Round Parry, Port Lance, and Rear Point</i>	4
4th. <i>Round Parry, Reverse Lance, and Rear Point</i>	4
5th. <i>St. George</i>	1
6th. <i>Guard—and Carry Lance</i>	2

For Drawing Pistol.

Right Arm Sling Lance—From the 'Carry' let the thumb which is in the sling go forward into the sling; the fingers disengaging from the lance and following the thumb through the sling, the lance will fall back behind the right shoulder; the right hand is to rest on the thigh near the hip; the right arm to be held in a natural position, and not forced either way.

Draw Pistol—The lance being slung, the pistol may be drawn, and the various firings gone through; great care and patience are necessary for this practise.

Return Pistol—As usual.

Carry Lance—The lance is to be brought forward by a motion of the right elbow, at which time the right hand reversed is to lay hold of the lance, and to slide upwards, so as to disengage the right arm out of the sling, and to remain at the 'Carry.'

For Drawing Sword.

Left Arm Sling Lance—The right hand is to slide down on the lance to the full extent of the arm.

Two—The right hand is to give a firm jerk, and to throw the lance perpendicularly upwards, so that the hand be within half a yard of the butt-end of the lance.

Three—The right hand is to bring the lance over the bridle hand, and to let the lance slide through the hand perpendicularly downwards, so that the butt-end enters the bucket on the left stirrup.

Four—Both hands are to be placed near to each other, and the right hand to lay quickly hold of the reins; the left hand is to take the lance, so that the thumb be in the sling which it enters, the fingers following into the sling, and thus throwing the lance in rear of the left shoulder.

Five—The left hand is to resume the reins, the right hand to be placed on the right thigh.

Draw Swords—After the lance is slung on the left arm the sword may be used.

Return Swords—As usual.

It ought here to be observed, that the front sling of the sword-belt must be very short, so that the mouth of the scabbard may rest on the man's thigh, otherwise the lance will prevent its being returned with ease, as the lance lies upon the scabbard, while slung on the left arm.

Carry Lance—The left arm is to give a firm jerk to the lance, to throw it forward; at the same time the hand reversed is to lay hold of the lance, then to slide upwards, and to disengage the left arm out of the sling; the reins to be in the right hand.

Two—Both hands are to be brought near to each other, the left taking the reins, leaving the lance supported by the thumb of the left hand, till the right hand has quitted the reins, and then quickly slides down on the lance, under the bridle, to the full extent of the arm.

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Three—The right hand is to bring the lance out of the bucket with a jerk, throwing up the lance in order to bring it clear over the saddle, to the right side; the lance is then to slide through the right hand perpendicularly downwards, into the bucket on the right stirrup, the right hand in line with the shoulder.

The slinging of the lance on either side, to change to the use of the pistol and sword, with perfect ease and facility in a canter, requires much practice, and cannot be sufficiently recommended. Great patience and judgment, with short and gentle lessons, are required to bring the men to perfection, and to render the horses active and tractable, in these exercises.

It is a most useful practice to let the men give, after each point, a 'second point,' supposing the antagonist-out of reach of the usual extent of the point.

Second Point—From the 'Guard' throw the lance full half a yard or more forward in the right hand without advancing the hand from the guard.

Two—Give the point as before, and withdraw the lance quickly to its proper balance and guard.

Withdraw Lance—Supposing the antagonist closed in upon the lancer, by learning to withdraw quickly his lance about half a yard or more, and keeping the lance firm under his arm, he will prevent the antagonist from getting in under his lance, which would prove fatal to the lancer.

SECTION IV.

POSITION OF THE LANCE FOR ATTACK IN LINE.

On the advance to attack in line, both ranks have their lances carried, till the word 'Charge,' when the front rank bring down the lance to the front guard, ready to meet the object of attack, and the rear rank continue with the lance at the carry, but loosen it from the bucket.

At the 'Halt,' the lance to be brought to the 'Carry.'

Those men of the front rank who are immediately behind the Squadron and Troop Leaders must raise the points of their lances when at the 'Front Guard,' sufficiently to prevent accident.

SECTION V.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

To enable the soldier to use his lance to the best advantage, in the various ways he may have occasion to defend himself against his antagonist's attack, with lance or sword, it will be most useful to both men and horses to form them upon a circle, and let the men attack and defend themselves, as they feel they have the power over their weapons, and command over their horses. This manner of attack and defence may be tried both upon the right and left circle, with any weapon; those who are perfectly masters of their horses will have a decided advantage over those less so; yet, with so long a weapon as the lance, it requires more particularly a well-broken horse, and the man to be perfect in the management of both his horse and weapons. The lancer should at all times try to keep his antagonist as much as possible in his front and on his right, and at a distance, as the great advantage of the superior length of the weapon is lost as soon as the antagonist is able to close upon the lancer.

This exercise should at first be tried with blunt lances and sticks with baskets.

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION OF THE TROOP AND SQUADRON.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The first drills of recruits should be in small squads in single rank, not exceeding twelve men in each, under an intelligent non-commissioned officer. All general directions and explanations should be short and clear; the repetition of them, after they have been understood, should be avoided; and the instructor must be careful to distinguish awkwardness and ignorance from wilful inattention. When fault is to be found, the man who is to blame should be spoken to without harshness, but decidedly, and so that all the squad may hear. Any man who is idle and careless in the ranks, should be reported and punished afterwards; but moderation must be observed in reprimanding men when in the ranks and under instruction.

2. At the drills due allowance must always be made for young, unsteady, or violent horses. If the men are blamed for their horses' faults, they become impatient with them, and confirm them in their bad habits, which, by gentleness, and by not requiring too much exactness of movement from them at first, can almost always be overcome.

3. Short halts should take place at intervals, the order being given to sit at ease; the men should also be dismounted at least once during the drill. The soldier whose attention is not fatigued, will take the greater pains, and make the more rapid progress in consequence.

SECTION II.

DRESSING.

Dressing is a progressive operation upon two men placed in a determined straight line, by which any number of men are correctly aligned on them.

1. It is indispensable that in movement this base should be exactly square, to preserve the parallelism of the body ; and when halted, it will be regulated, with equal precision, for the same object. The first and second files on the standing flank being first truly placed, the others then rapidly and successively conform to them ; and the men must be habituated to line themselves on the given points without assistance or being called to.

2. The first principle of dressing, either halted or in movement, is the perfect squareness of the man and horse. The next is that each man should see the surface, but no more, of the second man's face from him. To do this, he must sit upright on his horse, and not gain the line by leaning backward or forward. When halted, he may turn his head, not exceeding a quarter, towards the dressing hand ; but when in movement, except when 'Marching Past,' the head must be kept square to the front, the glance of the eye only should secure the dressing.

3. During the dressing, the proper distance of files must be corrected.

4. The word '*Dress*' means to the hand to which the men are then looking ; but when the dressing is to be to a different point, it will be expressed by the word '*Eyes Right*,' '*Centre*,' or '*Left*.'

5. The Squadron, and all other bodies, till otherwise ordered, dress to the hand to which they form, except in a Formation to the pivot hand, after a flank movement by Files or Threes, when the dressing is to the leading flank. As soon as the Squadron is formed in line, the eyes are to the centre.

6. When the dressing is finished, the word '*Eyes Front*' must be given.

7. On the march, dressing is to the hand to which it was when halted, or to that which becomes the pivot, or directing hand ; and it is a rule that when the right is in front, the left is the pivot or point of dressing and covering, and vice versa.

8. On the halt, dressing is to the same hand as it was on the march.

9. In the Formations from Threes and Files to the left (pivot) hand, the dressing does not alter to the right till each Three or File is actually arriving at those already formed ; but in Formations to the Front, or Reverse Flank, the dressing changes to that Flank, on the caution to form.

10. In Formations from Column of Divisions or Troops to the Reverse Flank, the dressing changes at the caution, and Troop Leaders shift accordingly.

11. When the Squadron moves in line, dressing is to its centre.

SECTION III.

MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

1. One of the most necessary instructions for preparing the soldier to act in squadron is the method of marching perfectly straight, by keeping in one line two objects at some distance before him; and for this purpose each man is to be successively placed on the directing hand; but at first a trained soldier must be placed on both flanks for this practice.

2. On the words '*Eyes Right, March,*' the whole move forward, attending to the instructions laid down. The flank man must be cautioned never to move with suddenness or hurry, and the steadiness of his pace must be greatly attended to. The men must be taught to correct the distance of files as gently and quietly as possible, and much more by the leg than by the hand. Gradual correction of dressing and distance is the chief principle of good movement.

3. The points of direction must be occasionally changed to the right or left, to teach the men to close their files, or yield to the pivot hand, it being a general rule to give way to any pressure from the dressing flank, but to resist it from the other.

4. The Instructor must sometimes direct the flank man, in a low voice, to go faster or slower, observing that the rank conform in their dressing without suddenness or hurry.

5. After the '*Halt*' the men are to remain steady; if the word '*Dress*' follows, they quickly take up their line from the flank to which they are to dress. And to instil the practice of dressing, as it is generally necessary in manoeuvre, the two men of a squad on either flank are directed to advance a horse's length; and at the words '*Eyes Right,*' or '*Left,*' '*Dress up,*' each man successively dresses on these points. Dressing back must be practised exactly in the same manner.

SECTION IV.

INCLINING.

Inclining is a movement by which the Squadron is carried on in a parallel direction, at the same time that it is gaining ground to the flank. It is of great use in all marches in front, to correct any irregularities that may happen.

1. At the order to 'Incline,' each man causes his horse to turn on his fore-feet, about one-third towards the flank, so that his knee comes rather behind the knee of his next leading file; and the whole will look to the hand to which they are to incline. The rear rank moves in the same manner, and is regulated by the front rank, which it takes care to conform to; and thus the horses' heads of the rear rank will be directed in rear of the second man from their leader toward the hand inclined to.

2. The non-commissioned officer on the leading flank, having ascertained his points, marches steadily upon them, at whatever pace is ordered. Every other man moves on so many parallel lines with respect to him, and preserves the same uniformity of front and files, as when he first turned his horse's head.

3. Great care is to be taken that the whole move at the same pace, and quicken or slacken together, as ordered. If the flank that follows is too forward, the centre will be crowded; if it is too backward, the squadron will be too much in file.

4. Whenever the word '*Forward!*' is given, the Squadron (by each man, at the same instant, turning his horse) should be formed in a direction perfectly parallel to its former front.

5. The distance of files at six inches allows the squadron to incline in perfect order, while its new direction does not exceed an angle of 34° with respect to its former one; and at this angle it will be understood always to incline.

6. No horse is to cross his legs or passage in inclining, but each is to move in a straight line.

SECTION V.

PASSAGING AND REINING BACK.

Passaging and reining back are lessons of the manège, and necessary in opening or closing of ranks, files, or intervals of squadrons.

When ground is to be taken to the flank by passaging, the whole body moves at the word $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{Right} \\ \text{or} \\ \textit{Left} \end{array} \right\} \textit{Pass! March,}$ until it receives the word '*Halt!*'

In reining back of bodies or ranks, the whole look to the hand to which they ought to form or dress; the movement is never to be hurried; and the horses are to be kept straight.

SECTION VI.

FILING.

Filing is an operation of the Squadron, of use in marching on narrow roads, and for passing over broken or embarrassed ground, which will not allow of movements on a greater front.

1. The Filings that may be required from the Squadron are from either flank to front, flank, or rear.

2. At the command '*Files Right,*' or '*Files Left,*' all horses are instantly to be turned about a third towards the hand named, ready to move off without loss of distance.

3. At the word '*March,*' the rear rank moves up to the croup of the front rank, and files go off close in succession, so as to leave no unnecessary interval from one to another.

4. When in file, the distance of a yard from head to croup should be taken. The interval between ranks, when in file, is one yard, and the rear rank man dresses by his front rank.

5. In the filings of the Squadron the Serrefiles take their place in the rear of the files, because filing is in general an operation of necessity, required by the nature of the ground.

6. In forming from file, each man must come up in file to his place, and by no means move up to his leader, till that leader has formed.

7. In forming to the front, the rear files move by the incline to their point of formation.

8. In forming to the rear, the files double round the leaders who have themselves turned about.

9. In forming to the proper flank, the files turn and move up to their leaders.

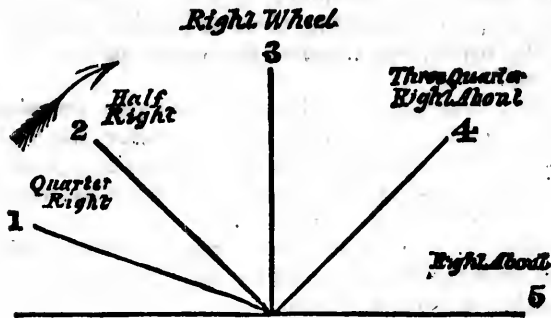
10. In forming to the reverse flank, the files pass behind their leaders, and successively turn and move up into line with them.

SECTION VII.

WHEELING.

Wheeling is one of the most essential and important operations of the Squadron.

The following table shows the different degrees of wheeling, and the words of command for each.



1. Wheeling should at first be practised in single rank, beginning with small Divisions, next increasing to a Troop, and lastly to a Squadron. After the men have attained a proficiency, the rear rank is to be added.

2. The different degrees of wheel must be performed at first from the halt, that they may be well understood by the men: afterwards they should be much practised on the move.

3. For attaining good dressing and steadiness, wheeling the whole circle to either hand, with occasional halts, is an excellent practice. When unsteadiness is observed, the men must be halted just as they happen to be at the moment, and the fault pointed out.

4. All wheels of the Squadron and its parts, from the halt, are to be made on a flank; excepting the wheels of Threes, which are made on the centre man of each.

5. While wheels are in progress, dressing is to the 'wheeling' flank, and distance of files is preserved from the 'standing' flank. The pivot man turns his horse on his fore feet, keeps his ground, and comes gradually round with his rank. The outward flank man looks to his rank, regulates the pace at which the wheel is made, and conducts the flank so as to avoid crowding on the rank, the men resisting all pressure from the outward, but giving way to all from the inward flank. All the horses' heads must be kept rather outward, and the croups lightly pressed inwards with the leg. The rear rank must rein back at the standing flank, and partly passage and incline towards the wheeling hand in order to cover.

6. In wheels upon the move, the wheeling flank moves about one half faster than the rate at which the body is marching.

7. In wheels upon the move, of less than the quarter circle, the pivot only checks and turns his horse during the wheel, and resumes his former pace on the word '*Forward.*'

8. In wheels upon the move, of a degree amounting to the quarter circle or more, the pivot halts and turns his horse during the wheel, and resumes his former pace on the word '*Forward.*'

9. After wheeling into line from column, dressing is to the centre of the Squadron, and also after the Squadron wheels about, reverses its front, or counter-marches in line.

10. After wheeling into echelon, the dressing, at the word '*Forward,*' is to the inward hand.

11. After wheeling about or countermarching Divisions, Troops, or Squadrons, in column, the dressing is to which-ever flank is become the pivot.

12. When the column does not halt after the wheel, or is put in motion after it, the dressing is to the pivot.

13. In the movement of a Column of Troops, or Divisions, when a wheel of the quarter circle is to be made in succession, the word '*Forward*' is given, as soon as the wheel is completed.

14. **WHEELS MADE ON A HALTED, OR ON A MOVEABLE PIVOT**—Wheels of the Squadron, or its parts, are made on a halted, or on a moveable pivot. Those on a halted pivot are made from line into column, or from column into line; and generally by the column of manœuvre, or march, when moving on a considerable front. Wheels on a moveable pivot are used in most cases when the front of the column is small, or when the change of direction to be given is less than the quarter circle.

When wheels or changes of direction of bodies in column are made on a moveable pivot, both flanks are kept in motion; the inner, or flank wheeled to, describing an arc of the lesser circle; the outer, or wheeling flank, describing an arc of the larger circle; the intermediate men, by a compound of inclining and wheeling, conforming to this movement.

When the change is to be made to the pivot hand, the leader of the head of the column, when at the distance of a few yards (according to the strength of his division) from the point of intersection of the old and new direction, will give the word '*Right (or Left) Shoulders,*' upon which the pivot leader, without altering his pace, begins to circle so as to enter the new direction a few yards beyond the point of intersection; the division, on the principle of gradual dressing, conforming to this movement in the manner before directed. When this is effected, the Leader gives the word '*Forward*'

for the Division to pursue the straight line. The Leader of each succeeding Division, when he arrives at the point where the first began to wheel, will proceed in the same manner, always preserving his proper distance.

When the change is to be made to the reverse hand, the Division Leader, having arrived at about the distance of the front of his division from the point of intersection of the old and new direction, gives the word '*Right (or Left) Shoulders,*' and the pivot gradually circles into the new direction; the rest of the Division, by giving way and decreasing the pace, having conformed to the movement, the Leader at the proper point will order '*Forward.*' It is, however, to be observed that the distance at which the Division Leader ought to give the word, '*Right (or Left) Shoulders*' from the old direction towards the new one, must depend upon the extent of front of his division, the degree of change to be made, and the rate of march at which the body is moving; for, in proportion as each is increased, should the arc of the circle be increased also, and the operation be sooner commenced, in order that the change may be made gradually, without overshooting the line, and so completed that the intended direction may be pursued at the word '*Forward.*'

During the change to either hand, the whole continue looking to the proper pivot flank, which never alters the rate of march; but the reverse flank is, in the one case, obliged to slacken, and in the other, to quicken its movement.

Observe.—Wheeling on the Moveable Pivot is to be considered as only applicable to the Open and Close Column.

SECTION VIII.

THREES.

The movement by Threes enables a body of cavalry, of whatever extent, and whether in Line, in Close, or in Open Column, to reverse its front, or wheel to a flank, upon the ground on which it stands; and thus to retire, or march to a flank, preserving the power to resume its front in the quickest possible manner.

1. **WHEELING OF THREES.**—The wheel is made upon the centre horse of each rank, which must be turned upon his centre, and the right and left of Threes move up, or rein back, according to the hand to which the wheel is made, so as to dress upon the centre man, from whom the distance is taken.

2. The dressing of Threes, after the wheel, is to the pivot flank.

3. When Threes are ordered '*About*,' they always wheel to the right about.

4. When the word '*Front*' is given to Threes which have moved to a flank, or have wheeled about, it implies that such body is to resume its proper front.

5. DISTANCES IN MOVEMENT BY THREES.—In the movement by Threes to a flank, the Squadron should occupy but little more ground than when fronted; the Threes must therefore be as much closed up as is consistent with the free action of the horse, the interval between the front and rear ranks being closed on the march. But as some extension will unavoidably take place during quick movements, or in deep and broken ground, when two or more Squadrons are marching by Threes to a flank; half distances only between Squadrons are then to be preserved, the remaining distance being regained by the closing up of each Squadron at the word '*Halt*.'

6. WHEEL OF THREES ON THE MOVE.—If in manœuvre the Threes are required to wheel without halting, each Three is to wheel on its flank man instead of on its centre. On some occasions when halted in deep ground, where the wheel of Threes could not without difficulty be made upon the centre, it may be done in this mode upon the flank; but the Squadron must previously be put in motion, to afford the rear rank a greater liberty of movement.

7. In all movements by Threes the Threes wheel at once, upon the word '*Threes Right*,' '*Threes Left*,' or '*Threes about*,' without the word '*March*,' and halt and dress to their pivot without any word for that purpose.

SECTION I.

STANDARD.

1. When the Squadron wheels to a flank, by Threes, the Standard is on the pivot flank of the rear section of Threes of the leading Troop, his Coverer on the reverse flank of the same rank of Threes.

2. When the Squadron goes Threes about, the Standard moves out, and the Coverer reins back; both turn to the right about, and resume their places.

3. In movements of Troops, by files, to the front or rear, the Standard is to lead the left Troop when filing from the right, and vice versa.

4. In similar movements by Threes, the Standard is to be on the reverse flank of the leading Threes of the outward Troop; his Coverer behind him, if an open Column be formed in front of a named Troop; but, when formed in rear of one, the Standard will be on the reverse Flank of the rear Threes of the leading Troop, his Coverer in front of him.

5. In Open Column of Divisions, the Standard and Coverer are on the reverse Flank of the leading Division of the rear Troop.

6. In Open Column of Troops, the Standard is in rear of the third file from the Pivot of the leading Troop, his Coverer in rear of the fourth file.

7. In Close Column of Troops, he is to be on the reverse flank of the front rank of the rear Troop of each Squadron; therefore, when the Troops are moving into column, he is to march on the reverse flank of the leading Threes of the same Troop.

8. In echelon of Troops the Standard is in rear of the third file from the inward Flank of the Leading Troop; his Coverer in rear of the fourth File.

SECTION X.

PACES.

Although the paces of the cavalry cannot be regulated by the length of step as in the infantry, they may nevertheless be correctly determined by establishing the following fixed rates for each pace.

1. The rate of walk not to exceed four miles an hour.

The trot to be eight miles and a half an hour as the general pace of manœuvre, but for Adjutant's Drills and the ordinary exercise of a Regiment, it may be limited to seven miles an hour.

The gallop to be eleven miles an hour.

2. To practise these paces, a quarter of a mile must be marked out, which the officers and non-commissioned officers will be habituated to pass over, at a walk, in three minutes and forty-five seconds; at a trot, in one minute and forty-six seconds, for the rate of eight miles and a half an hour; and, for the slower trot, in two minutes and nine seconds. The gallop in one minute and twenty-two seconds.

3. This exercise will ensure the steady leading of Troops in column or in any other situation; and when any number of Regiments assemble, all will be found accustomed to move at the same paces.

4. The gallop is to be occasionally used by Squadrons and single Regiments for any simple Formations, but it is not to be considered applicable to the general purposes of manœuvre.

5. The rate of charge should not exceed the utmost speed of the slowest horses.

6. To preserve that uniformity of movement so essential to order and regularity, the trot and gallop must commence gradually, and by the whole body at the same time; and to ensure, in many movements, a close formation, they must end equally so; and it must be borne in mind that great bodies, consistent with perfect order, cannot move with the same rapidity as smaller ones, and therefore an allowance proportionable to their extent must be made in conducting them.

SECTION XI.

FORMATION OF THE TROOP.

1. Each Troop forms on its own parade, in rank* entire according to the size-roll, the tallest men and horses being on that flank, which will be the inward one in Squadron. After which the Inspection is made as ordered.

2. The Commanding Officer numbers the Troop off from its inward flank, tells off the rear rank, consisting of the smallest men and horses; and forms two deep at close order, by filing, or by reining back and passaging. If the numbers are uneven, the last man but one on the outward flank of the front rank must remain uncovered.

3. He places the senior Subaltern in front of the centre, and the junior in the rear.

4. He then places a Serjeant on the right and left of the Troop; and also two Non-commissioned Officers together, as nearly as he can judge, in the centre of the front rank, who are to become Division Leaders.

5. Any remaining Non-commissioned Officers, with the Trumpeter and Farrier, are posted in the rear, at the distance of a horse's length.

6. If the Troop is to join in Squadron immediately, any

* On service the Troops will in general fall at once in two ranks, and for occasions of turning out by night, it is essential that each man should recollect his number by files, according to which he will then fall in.

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further telling off may be dispensed with, until the Squadron is formed.

7. If the Troop is to act independently, or has any considerable distance to march to the rendezvous of the Squadron, it will be further told off, according to the instructions for the Squadron, in the following section, so far as they are applicable.

SECTION XII.

FORMATION OF THE SQUADRON.

1. When the Squadron is to be formed, the two Troops that compose it close in to each other, and the Officers advance two horses' length, fronting their Troops.

2. The Commanding Officer of the Squadron, having ascertained the number of files in each, equalizes the Troops by shifting a file or two from the outward flank of the stronger Troop.

3. The distribution of the officers is as follows: One in front of the centre of each Troop, (termed the Troop Leaders,) another (who is called the Squadron Serrefile) in rear of the centre, to lead to the rear; the other officers in rear of the centre, of each Troop, as Serrefiles.

4. A Troop Serjeant-Major, or Serjeant, is appointed to carry the Standard, covered by a Corporal or Private; and they should be posted in the centre when the Troops close in.

5. In Regiments without Standards, the Non-commissioned Officer on the right of the left Troop will be considered the centre.

6. TELLING OFF THE SQUADRON AND POSTING OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—The Squadron being thus formed of two Troops, with non-commissioned officers and their coverers on the flanks of each, is ordered to number off from the centre the number of files which it is intended the centre Divisions shall be composed of; the man who last numbered off, and one next beyond him, hold up their hands to mark the flanks of Divisions, on which the two Non-commissioned Officers, if not already in those places, move out and post themselves there accordingly, the two or more men passing right, or left, as may be necessary. By this mode of telling off, the practice of the Division Leaders changing their flanks in movement is avoided, and the one on the directing flank will give the word of command.

7. The Commanding Officer then orders the men to tell

themselves off by Threes and by Files, beginning at the Standard, exclusive, and telling off to each flank; the File on the right of the Standard telling off 'left,' and the one on the left 'right,' both by Threes and by Files. The Non-commissioned Officers are to be included in these tellings off.

8. The centre Divisions must divide equally by Threes; but if all are not of the same strength, it must be a rule for the strongest, to an extent not exceeding three files, to be on the flanks of the Squadron.

9. Whenever the Squadrons are above sixty-four files strong, they are also to be told off by Subdivisions; these are to be led by the Non-commissioned Officer or Private on the pivot flank, in the manner prescribed for Divisions.

10. As soon as the Squadron is told off, the commanding Officer proves the Tellings off by the commands—

'*Flanks of Divisions—Proof!*'—On which the flank men of each hold up their right hands.

'*As you were!*' They drop them.

'*First and Third Divisions—Proof!*'

'*As you were!*'

'*Flanks of Threes—Proof!*'

'*As you were!*'

'*Right Files—Proof!*'

'*As you were!*'

'*Officers take post!*'

11. POSTS OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AFTER THE SQUADRON IS FORMED.

Commanding Officer.	{	Advanced half a horse's length before the Standard.
Two Officers.....	{	One at the same distance in front of the centre of each Troop.
One Officer.....	{	Half a horse's length in rear of the centre of the Squadron.
Two Officers.....	{	One at the same distance in rear of the centre of each Troop.
Troop Serjeant Major or Serjeant.	{	Carrying the Standard in the centre of the front rank, covered by a Corporal.
Eight Non-Commissioned Officers.	{	One on the flanks of each Division, each covered by a Corporal or intelligent Private.
One Non-commissioned Officer as Squadron Marker, at		

an interval of one horse's length on the right of the Squadron Serrefile; the Trumpeters in rear of the second File from each flank; and all supernumerary Officers and Serjeants, and the Farriers, distributed in one line, at half a horse's length from the rear rank.

12. REPLACING OF OFFICERS, &c.—In this distribution, if a sufficient number of any rank is not present, Serjeants replace Officers, Corporals replace Serjeants, and intelligent men replace Corporals.

13. In order to preserve each Troop entire, it is not material if one Division is a File stronger than another. Officers will be posted with their Troops as much as possible. Farriers are considered as detached, in all situations of manœuvre.

Order.

14. The Squadron being formed at 'Close Order,' if 'Order' is to be taken, the Commanding Officer gives the word '*Rear Rank take Order,*' and the distance of four horses' length is immediately marked by the two flank men of the rear rank, who move to the rear, front their horses, and dress to the hand ordered. At the word '*March!*' the rear rank reins back, and is dressed upon the flank men.

15. The Squadron-Leader advances two horses' lengths, so as to be in advance of the line of Officers half a horse's length.

The line of Officers moves up half a horse's length; the Serrefile Officers move round the flanks and align themselves with them; the senior Subalterns in front of the second File from the outward flanks of their Troops, and the others dividing the ground between the Standard and the Troop Leaders.

16. In Regiments that have Standards, the Standard-bearer advances, and aligns himself with the Troop Leaders, his Coverer taking his place.

17. The Trumpeters are on the right of the front rank, at an interval of one horse's length.

18. WHEN THE SQUADRON TAKES CLOSE ORDER—When from 'Order' the Squadron is to take 'Close Order,' the word '*Rear Rank take Close Order!*' is a caution. At the word '*March!*' the rear rank moves forward at a trot, to close order, and the Officers and Standard take their posts as before.

SECTION XIII.

GENERAL RULES ON THE MARCHES AND FORMATIONS BY THREES AND FILES.

1. The drills must first be practised with squads of from twelve to eighteen men, in single rank; they must then be done by the Troop in two ranks, and finally by the Squadron, with Officers complete.

2. For the practices in these Squads or Divisions, no other telling off is required than that of Threes from the right or left.

3. The Marches and Formations must be executed as often by the left as by the right, and not in regular order, but forming and marching off in different ways, as most convenient.

4. To avoid repetitions of right and left, the movements in the following drill are only laid down with reference to the former hand.

5. After the men are able to go through the whole correctly at a walk, the movements should generally be performed at a trot, and occasionally at a canter, but not until very steady at the slower paces.

6. In all Marches, care must be taken that the leading Pivot marches upon two points, and that he leads off at a moderate pace.

7. When marching in file, the Instructor occasionally gives the word '*Halt*,' and causes the leading File to passage his horse half a yard (say to the right); then cautioning the next man to press his horse to the same hand, so as to cover the leading File's horse, he directs the remainder to take up their covering successively from the front, upon the Base thus given by the leading File and the man next behind him. In this manner Files or Single Files may cover in any direction. The same mode of instruction may with advantage be used in covering the pivots of Threes, and Section of Threes.

8. The drill of a Squad or Troop at open Files, or three yards interval, is an excellent practice to create intelligence and good dressing; and a Squad thus formed may change front on either flank, or on the centre.

9. In executing Formations, the Instructor takes care to place the leading File or Three perfectly square, as they arrive on the intended line, in order that the remainder may have a correct Base for their formation; great pains must be taken to prevent any hurry in dressing up, which cannot be done too steadily; it is always better to be behind than before the line.

10. Except for a few of the first lessons, and for the sake of explanation to the soldier, the Formations should always be performed from the move, and without any preparatory halt, otherwise the instruction becomes different from the practice in regimental Movement, where the Formations of the Squadron are necessarily made without any such halts.

11. No fault requires so much attention to correct as the hurrying up of the rear during a Formation; the rear must never be suffered to move up the least faster than those who begin the Formation, even although some loss of distances should happen in consequence.

12. The Threes on the flanks should be occasionally changed during the exercise, in order to accustom every man to lead steadily, and acquire readiness in commencing all Marches and Formations.

SECTION XIV.

MARCHES TO THE FLANKS, FRONT, AND REAR, BY THREES AND FILES.

Marches to the Right.

BY THREES.

Threes Right—The whole wheel ‘Threes right.’

March—The whole move off together.

BY SECTIONS OF THREES.

Sections of Threes to the Right—*Threes Right*—The whole wheel ‘Threes right.’

March—The leading Three of the front rank marches straight forward, its rear rank inclining and covering it: the remainder move off their ground in succession in the same manner; first a front rank Three, and then a rear rank Three, alternately.

BY FILES.

Files Right—The right-hand men of both ranks turn to the right, the rear rank man at the same time closing to his front rank man: the remainder turn their horse’s heads towards the right.

March—The leading File marches straight forward; the remainder move off their ground in succession, front and rear-rank men together, as it comes to their turn.

BY SINGLE FILES.

Single Files Right—The right-hand man of the front rank turns to the right; the remainder turn their horses' heads towards the right.

March—The leading man of the front rank marches straight forward, followed by his rear rank man; the remainder move off their ground in succession, in the same manner; first a front rank man, and then a rear rank man, alternately.

Marches from the Right to the Front.

BY THREES.

Advance by Threes from the Right—Threes Right—The whole wheel 'Threes right' followed by *Leading Threes Left Wheel*.

March—The leading Threes, wheeling to the left, receive the word 'Forward,' and march straight to the front; the remainder follow, and wheel to the left as they arrive at the point where the leading Threes wheeled.

BY SECTIONS OF THREES.

Advance by Sections of Threes from the Right—Threes Right—The right-hand Three of the front rank advances a horse's length, followed by its rear-rank Three; the remainder wheel 'Threes right.'

March—The leading Three marches straight to the front, followed by its rear rank; the remainder move off their ground in succession; first a front rank and then a rear rank Three, alternately, and wheel to the left at the same point from which the leading Three advanced.*

BY FILES.

Advance by Files from the Right—The right-hand man of the rear rank moves up by an incline, and forms on the right of his front rank man, who moves up a horse's length; the remainder turn their horses' heads to the right.

March—The leading File marches straight to the front; the remainder move off their ground in succession, front and rear rank men together, as it comes to their turn, wheeling to the left when they arrive at the point from which the leading File advanced.

BY SINGLE FILES.

Advance by Single Files from the Right—The right-hand

* This movement is only to be made from the flank of a Squadron.

man of the front rank advances a horse's length, followed by his rear-rank man; the remainder turn their horses' heads to the right.

March—The leading man marches straight to the front, followed by his rear rank man; the remainder move off their ground in succession; first a front rank and then a rear rank man, alternately, and wheel to the left at the same point from which the leading man advanced.

Marches from the Right to the Rear.

BY THREES.

Retire by Threes from the Right—Threes Right—The whole wheel 'Threes right,' followed by *Leading Threes Right Wheel*.

March—The leading Threes, wheeling to the right, receive the word '*Forward*,' and march straight to the rear, the remainder following and wheeling to the right at the same point from which the leading Threes retired.

BY SECTIONS OF THREES.

Retire by Sections of Threes from the Right—Threes Right—The whole wheel 'Threes right.'

March—The leading Threes wheel again to the right, the same as above, and the leading Three of the front rank marches straight to the rear, followed by its rear rank Three, which checks its pace, inclines, and covers it; the remainder move off their ground in succession, first a front rank, and then a rear rank Three, alternately, each wheeling to the right at the same point from which the leading Threes retired.*

BY FILES.

Retire by Files from the Right—The right-hand men of both ranks turn to the right-about, and the front rank man moves up on the left of his rear rank man. But to enable the inward flank men of the left Troop to do this, they and two or three Files next to them must rein back to disengage; the remainder turn their horses' heads to the right.

March—The leading File marches straight to the rear; the remainder move off their ground in succession, front and rear rank men together, as it comes to their turn, wheeling to their right when they arrive at the same point from which the leading File retired.

* This movement is only to be made from the flank of a Squadron.

BY SINGLE FILES.

Retire by Single Files from the Right—The right-hand men of both ranks turn to the right-about, and the front rank man moves up on the left of his rear rank man; the inward flank of the left Troop disengaging as above; the remainder turn their horses' heads to the right.

March—The leading man of the front rank marches straight to the rear, followed by his rear rank man; the remainder move off their ground in succession; first a front rank and then a rear rank man, alternately, each turning to his right as he arrives at the same point from which the leading man retired.

SECTION XV.

FORMATIONS TO THE FRONT, FLANKS,
AND REAR, FROM THREES AND FILES.

Formations to the Front.*

FROM THREES.

Front Form—The leading Three of the front rank continues to advance for three horses' lengths and then halts, its rear rank Three moving up by an incline to its proper distance, and covering it; the rest of the rear rank Threes check their pace till the front rank Threes of the rank next behind come up abreast of them, the whole moving up into line with the leading Threes by inclining to the left.

FROM SECTIONS OF THREES.

Front Form—The leading Three of the front rank continues to advance for three horses' lengths and then halts, its rear rank Three moving up to its proper distance and covering it: and the remainder moving up into line by inclining to the left.

FROM FILES.

Front Form—The leading man of the front rank continues to advance for three horses' lengths, and then halts, his rear rank man moving up to his proper distance, and

* It must be recollected that all the Formations from Threes and Files are to be performed on the move without any preparatory halt. It is only for the first explanations that the leading Three or File may be moved up separately and placed on its ground.

covering him ; the rest of the rear rank men check their pace, till the front rank men of the File next behind come up abreast of them, the whole moving up into line with the leading File by inclining to the left.

FROM SINGLE FILE.

Front Form—The leading man of the front rank continues to advance for three horses' lengths, and then halts, his rear rank man moving up to his proper distance, and covering him ; the remainder moving up into line by inclining to the left.

OBS.—In Formations to the front, immediately on issuing from narrow ways or streets, it is impossible for the rear, who are not yet clear of the defile, to incline at once towards their places in line ; on these occasions, therefore, the Formation of all but the head of the Column becomes the same as laid down for 'Formations to the Reverse Flank,' since all, excepting the leaders, turn to the left as they come out of the defile, and march along the rear of those already formed, till they come opposite the places where they are to move up into line.

Formations to the Left.

FROM THREES.

Halt Front—N.B.—In this case the word *Front* is employed instead of *Left Form*.

The whole of the Threes wheel to the left, and close to whichever hand is the point of dressing.

FROM SECTIONS OF THREES.

Left Form—The leading Three wheels to the left, and moves up three horses' length, followed by its rear rank ; the remainder continue moving on, and as each Three arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the left, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs.

FROM FILES.

Left Form—The leading File wheels to the left, and the front rank man advancing three horses' length, his rear rank man follows him ; the remainder continue moving on, and as each File arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the left, and each man forms up to the rank to which he belongs.

FROM SINGLE FILES.

Left Form—The leading man turns to the left, and moves

up three horses' length, followed by his rear rank man ; the remainder continue moving on, and as each man arrives opposite his place, he turns to the left and forms up to the rank to which he belongs.

Formations to the Right or Reverse Flank.

FROM THREES.

To the Reverse Flank, Right Form—The rear rank Threes check their pace till the front rank Threes of the rank next behind come up abreast of them ; in the mean time, the leading Three of the front rank wheels to the right, and advances three horses' lengths beyond the right flank of the Column, and halts ; its rear rank wheeling to the right, covering it, and moving up to the proper distance ; the remainder continue moving on, each Three wheeling to the right when opposite its place, and forming up to the rank to which it belongs.

FROM SECTIONS OF THREES.

To the Reverse flank, Right Form—The leading Three of the front rank wheels to the right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts ; its rear rank Three arriving behind it, wheels, covers, and moves up to its proper distance ; the remainder continue moving on, and as each Three arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the right, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs.

FROM FILES.

To the Reverse flank, Right Form—The rear rank man of each file checks his pace till the front rank man of the File next behind comes up abreast of him ; in the mean time the leading man of the front rank turns to the right, advances three horses' lengths beyond the right flank of the Column, and halts ; his rear rank man wheeling to the right, covering him, and moving up to his proper distance ; the remainder continue moving on, each man turning to the right when opposite his place, and forming up to the rank to which he belongs.

FROM SINGLE FILES.

To the Reverse flank, Right Form—The leading man of the front rank turns to the right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts ; his rear rank man arriving behind him, turns, covers, and moves up to his proper distance ; the remainder continue moving on, and as each man arrives opposite his place, he turns to the right, and forms up to the rank to which he belongs.

Formations to the Right-about.

FROM THREES.

Right-about Form—The rear rank Threes check their pace till the front rank Threes next behind come up abreast of them; in the meantime the leading Three of the front rank wheels to its right, advances enough to clear the flank of the Column by half a horse's length, wheels again to its right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts; its rear rank makes two wheels to the right, follows, and covers at the proper distance; the remainder continue moving on, wheeling to the right at the same point, passing along the rear of those already formed, and forming up to the ranks to which they belong as they come opposite their places.

FROM SECTIONS OF THREES.

Right-about Form—The leading Three of the front rank wheels to the right, advances enough to clear the flank of the Column by half a horse's length, wheels again to its right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts; its rear rank makes two wheels to the right, in like manner, when it has reached the same point, following and covering at the proper distance; the remainder continue moving on, wheeling to the right at the same point, passing along the rear of those already formed, and forming up to the ranks to which they belong when they come opposite their places.

FROM FILES.

Right-about Form—The rear rank men check their pace till the front rank man of the File next behind comes up abreast of each; in the mean time the leading man of the front rank wheels to the right, advances enough to clear the flank of the Column by half a horse's length, wheels again to the right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts; the remainder continue moving on, wheeling to the right at the same point, passing along the rear of those already formed, and forming up to the ranks to which they belong as they come opposite their places.

FROM SINGLE FILES.

Right-about Form—The leading man turns to the right, advances half a horse's length, turns again to the right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts; his rear rank man makes two wheels in like manner, as he arrives at the same point, following and covering at the proper distance; the remainder continue moving on, wheeling to the right at the

same point, passing along the rear of those already formed, and forming up to the ranks to which they belong as they come opposite their places.

SECTION XVI.

COUNTERMARCH.

The effect of a Countermarch is, that the front and rear rank change places, and the line fronts the contrary way to what it did before.

The Squadron in line receives the caution—*'The Squadron will Countermarch,'* followed by *'Threes Right and Left,'* on which the front rank wheel *'Threes right;'* and the rear rank wheel *'Threes left.'*

On the word *'March,'* the leading Three of each rank advances half a horse's length and wheels to the right-about on its right-hand man, and the whole follow, and wheel at the same point, until the front and rear rank have exactly changed places; immediately upon which the word *'Halt, Front Dress,'* is given.

Obs.—Whenever a Squadron, Troop or Division countermarches, the front rank invariably wheel *'Threes right,'* and the rear rank *'Threes left,'* without reference to which flank may be the pivot.

SECTION XVII.

DIMINUTION AND INCREASE OF FRONT.

Diminishing the Front from the Halt.

1. FROM SQUADRON TO TROOPS—When the Squadron is to diminish its front to Troops, the caution is given *'Advance by Troops from the right,'* on which the Leader of the Right Troop, taking his post in front of the second File from the left, gives the word *'Right Troop Advance.'* On the word *'March'* that Troop Advances, and, just before his right flank is cleared by it, the Leader of the Left Troop, taking post in like manner, gives the word *'Left Troop—Right incline—March,'* followed by *'Forward'* as soon as it covers in Column.

2. FROM TROOPS TO DIVISIONS—When the Squadron standing in Open Column of Troops is to diminish its front to Divisions, the caution is given, *'Advance by Divisions from the Right,'* on which the leader of the right Troop gives the word *'First Division advance.'* On the word *'March,'*

that Division advances, and just before the flank of the second is cleared by it, he adds, '*Second Division right incline—March;*' the left Division Leader giving the word '*Forward*' as soon as it covers the first division. The Troop Leader then takes his proper place in Column. (See p. 108, Art. 3.) At the same time the left Troop forms Divisions, by its Leader giving his words in the same way to the third and fourth Divisions. So that the first and third Divisions advance, and the second and fourth incline at the same moment.

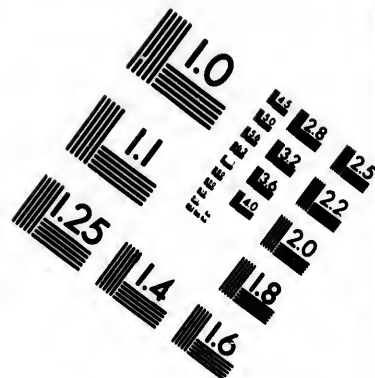
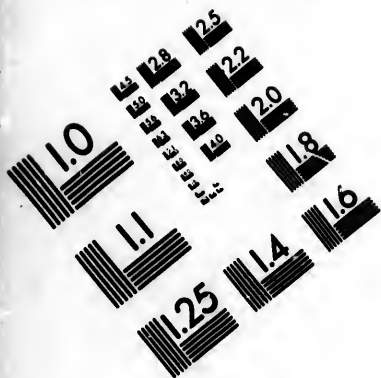
3. If the Squadron is at once to march off to the front in Column of Divisions, the caution is given, '*Advance Divisions from the Right.*' The Squadron Leader gives the words '*First Division, Advance—Remaining Divisions, Right Wheel.*' On the word '*March,*' the first Division moves straight forward, and the others wheel and receive from their Squadron Leader the word '*Forward*'—then, in succession, at the proper point, '*Left Wheel,*' from their respective Troop and Division Leaders, and '*Forward.*'

4. FROM DIVISIONS TO THREES.—When the Squadron, standing in Open Column of Divisions, is to diminish its front to Threes, the caution is given, '*Advance by Threes from the Right;*' followed by the word '*Threes Right;*' and on the word '*March,*' each Division advances in Column of Threes from its right, as laid down from the '*March from right to front.*' (See p. 84.) By this means all the Divisions fall into one Column of Threes.

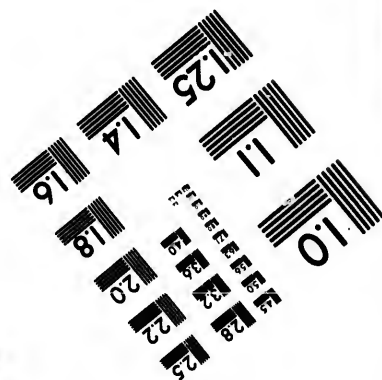
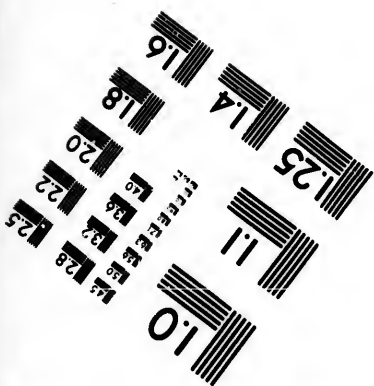
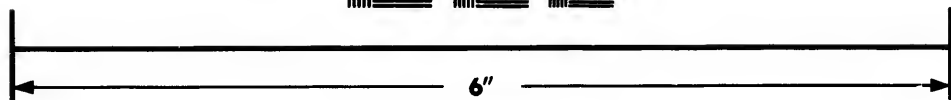
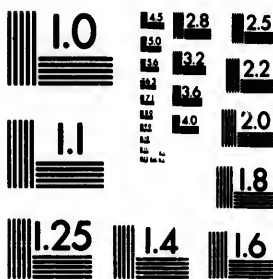
5. FROM THREES TO SECTIONS OF THREES.—When the Squadron, standing in Column of Threes, is to diminish its front to Sections of Threes, the caution is given '*Advance by Sections of Threes;*' repeated by the leader of the right Troop; and on the word '*March,*' the leading Three of the front rank advances straight; its rear rank Three inclines to the left until it covers, and follows; the remainder move off in succession in the same manner, first a front rank Three and then a rear rank Three, alternately. The other Troop moves off in due time, by the same word from its Leader, and in the same way.

6. FROM SECTIONS OF THREES TO FILES.—When the Squadron, standing in Column of Sections of Threes, is to diminish its front to Files, the caution is given '*Advance by Files;*' repeated by the Leader of the right Troop. On the word '*March,*' the right-hand man of the leading Three advances straight, followed by his Centre and Left, their rear-rank men filing from the right, and trotting up abreast of





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them. The remainder move off in the same way, as it comes to their turn: the other Troop moves off in due time, by the same word from its Leader, and in the same way.

7. FROM FILES TO SINGLE FILES.—When the Squadron, standing in File, is to diminish its front to Single Files, the caution is given, '*Advance by Single Files*,' repeated by the Leader of the right Troop. On the word '*March*,' the leading man of the front rank advances straight; his rear-rank man inclines to the left, covers and follows; the remainder move off their ground as it comes to their turn, first a front-rank man, and then a rear-rank man, alternately. The other Troop follows in due time, by the same word from its Leader, and in the same way.

8. FROM THREES TO FILES.—The Squadron breaks at once from '*Threes*' to Files, by the word '*Advance by Files*,' repeated by the Leader of the Right Troop. On the word '*March*' the Right-hand Men of the leading Threes advance, followed by their Centres and Lefts, the rear-rank closing to their front-rank. The other Troop follows in due time by the same word from its Leader, and in the same way.

9. FROM THREES TO SINGLE FILE.—To diminish at once from Threes to Single Files, the caution is given, '*Advance by Single Files*,' repeated by the Leader of the Right Troop. On the word '*March*,' the Right-hand Man of the leading front-rank Section moves off, followed by his rear-rank man, who inclines to the left, covers, and follows him: the remainder move off in the same manner, front and rear-rank men alternately, as it comes to their turn. The other Troop follows in due time by the same word from its Leader, and in the same way.

Diminishing the Front on the Move.

1. FROM SQUADRON TO TROOPS.—When the Squadron, on the march, is to diminish its front to Troops, the caution is given '*Form Troops*,' on which the Leader of the left Troop gives the words '*Left Troop Halt—Right incline—March*,' and then taking post in front of the second File from the left, '*Forward*' as soon as it covers in Column.

2. FROM TROOPS TO DIVISIONS.—When the Squadron, marching in Column of Troops, is to diminish its front to Divisions, the caution is given, '*Form Divisions*,' on which the Leader of the right Troop gives the words, '*Second Division, Halt, Right incline—March*,' and then takes his proper place in Column (See p. 108, Art. 3): the left Leader

of the second Division gives the word "*Forward*," when it has gained its covering. The Leader of the left Troop doubles back the fourth Division at the same moment and in the same way, does so to the remainder of the Squadron.

9. FROM DIVISIONS TO THREES—The Squadron marching in Column of Divisions, and arriving at a place where the front must be diminished to Threes, the caution is given '*Threes from the Right to the Front*,' followed by '*Threes Right*,' and each Division moves off from its right, as laid down for the '*March from right to front*.' (See p. 84.)

Obs.—In diminishing from Threes to Sections; from Sections to Files; from Files to Single File; and from Threes to File, the whole must first be halted for an instant, and the operation then proceeds as laid down in the preceding page. Should there be more Squadrons than one to pass the obstacle, the rear Squadrons will each be put in motion in sufficient time for its head to arrive at the obstacle close after the rear of that which last diminished its front; it will then be halted for an instant only, and proceed in like manner, that no distance may be lost.

Increasing the Front from the Halt.

1. FROM SINGLE FILE TO FILES—The Squadron standing in Single File, the caution is given '*Form Files*,' repeated by Troop Leaders; the Leading front-rank man advances three horses' lengths, and his rear-rank man forms up on his right. On the word '*March*,' the remainder move off at a walk, each File forming when it arrives at the File which formed last.

2. FROM FILES TO SECTIONS OF THREES—The Squadron standing in File, the caution is given '*Form Sections of Threes*,' repeated by Troop Leaders; the leading front-rank man advances three horses' lengths, his rear-rank man inclines to the left and covers him. On the word '*March*,' their Centres and Lefts move up abreast of them, the remainder following, and each Section of Threes forming when it arrives at those which formed last.

3. FROM SECTIONS OF THREES TO THREES—The Squadron standing in Sections of Threes, the caution is given, '*Form Threes*,' repeated by Troop Leaders; the leading front-rank Three advances three horses' lengths, the leading rear-rank Three inclines to the right and dresses up to it. On the word '*March*,' the remainder move off at a walk, each Three forming when it arrives at those which formed last.

4. FROM THREES TO DIVISIONS—The Squadron stand-

ing in Troops, the caution is given, '*Form Divisions,*' repeated by Troop Leaders. On the word '*March,*' the leading front-rank section of each Division advances three horses' lengths and halts; the remainder of each Division inclining and forming on their own leading sections in the manner laid down for the Formation to the Front from Troops.*

6. FROM DIVISIONS TO TROOPS—The Squadron standing in Column of Divisions, the caution is given, '*Form Troops.*' The leader of the right Troop gives the word '*First Division Advance—Second Division left incline,*' and the Leader of the left Troop, '*Third Division advance—Fourth Division left incline.*' On the word '*March,*' the first and third Divisions advance three horses' lengths, and receive from their Troop Leaders the word '*Halt, Dress.*' The second and fourth Divisions incline to the left, and receive from their right Leaders the word '*Forward,*' when the right flank is uncovered; and '*Halt, Dress up,*' when their front rank is in line with the rear rank of the Divisions formed on. The Troop Leaders place themselves where their left flank will arrive, in order to see that these Divisions dress to the pivot as soon as formed, and then take their proper place in Column. (See p. 108, Art. 3.)

6. FROM TROOPS TO SQUADRON.—The Squadron standing in Column of Troops, caution is given '*Form Squadron,*' on which the Leader of the Right Troop gives the word '*Right Troop Advance,*' and the Leader of the Left Troop '*Left Troop Left incline.*' On the word '*March,*' the Right Troop advancing three horses' lengths, its Leader gives the word '*Halt, Dress,*' and takes post in front of its centre; the left Troop at the same time inclines to the left until its right flank is uncovered, when its Leader gives the word '*Forward,*' followed by '*Halt, Dress up,*' when its front rank is in line with the rear rank of the other Troop, and then takes post in front of the centre of his Troop.

Increasing the Front on the Move.

1. FROM SINGLE FILE TO FILES—The Squadron arriving in Single File at the spot where the front is to be increased to Files, receives the word '*Form Files,*' repeated by the Troop Leaders, who add the word '*Trot.*' The leading front-rank man continues to walk steadily forward;

* As the last rear-rank section of each Division, except the rear one, is prevented inclining by the leading section of the next division, it must advance straight till it gets room.

his rear-rank man trots up on his right, and takes up the walk. The remainder move on at a trot, each File forming as it arrives at those which last formed, and then dropping into the walk.

2. FROM FILES TO SECTIONS OF THREES—The Squadron arriving in Files at the spot where the front is to be increased to Sections of Threes, receives the word '*Form Sections of Threes,*' repeated by Troop Leaders, who add the word '*Trot.*' The leading front-rank man walks steadily forward, and his centre and left trot up upon his left. The leading rear-rank man checks his pace, inclines and covers his front rank, while his Centre and Left trot into their places on his left. The remainder move on at a trot, each Three forming as it arrives at those which formed last, and then dropping into the walk.

3. FROM SECTIONS OF THREES TO THREES—The Squadron arriving in Sections of Threes at the spot where the front is to be increased to Threes, receives the word '*Form Threes,*' repeated by Troop Leaders, who also add the word '*Trot.*' The leading Three continues to walk steadily forward; its rear rank Three inclines to the right, and trots up abreast of it. The remainder move on at a trot, each Three forming when they arrive at those which formed last, and then dropping into the walk.

4. FROM FILES TO THREES—The Squadron forms at once from Files to Threes by the word '*Form Threes,*' repeated by Troop Leaders, who add the word '*Trot,*' on which the leading Three of the front rank form as before directed; the right of Threes of the rear rank inclines a yard to the right, the centre moves straight forward, the left inclines a yard to the left, and both form up to the right of Threes, and dress by the front rank. The remainder move up in file, and form in the same manner.

5. FROM THREES TO DIVISIONS—The Squadron arriving in Threes at the spot where the front is to be increased to Divisions, receives the word '*Form Divisions,*' repeated by Troop Leaders, who also add the word '*Trot.*' Each Division forms to the front, as laid down (p. 86) for the 'Formation from Threes, and then drops into the walk.*

6. FROM DIVISIONS TO TROOPS—The Squadron arriving in Column of Divisions at the spot where the front is to be

* As the last rear-rank section of each Division, except the rear one, is prevented inclining by the leading section of the next division, it must advance straight till it gets room.

increased to Troops, receives the word '*Form Troops*,' on which the Right Troop Leader gives the word '*Second Division, Left incline, Trot*,' and the Left Troop Leader gives his word in like manner to the Fourth Division. As these Divisions come up with the first and third, which continue to walk steadily forward, their right Leaders give the words '*Forward*,' and '*Walk*,' when in line with the Divisions formed on. Troop Leaders place themselves where their left flanks will arrive, to see that the men dress to the pivot, and then take their proper place in Column. (See p. 108, Art. 3.)

7. FROM TROOPS TO SQUADRON.—The Squadron arriving in column of Troops at the spot where it is intended to form Squadron, receives the caution '*Form Squadron*,' on which the Left Troop Leader gives the word '*Left Troop—Left incline—Trot*.' As soon as his right flank is uncovered, he gives the word '*Forward*,' followed by '*Walk*,' on arriving in line with the Right Troop, which meantime continues walking steadily forward. The moment the Squadron is thus formed, Troop Leaders must take post in front of the centre of their Troops.

8. FROM DIVISIONS TO SQUADRON.—The Squadron moving in Column of Divisions may form at once to the front by word from the Squadron Leader '*Form Squadron*,' '*Rear Divisions, Left incline, Trot*,' on which they proceed as directed in the preceding paragraph. When the Squadron is formed, its Leader gives the word '*Eyes Centre*,' or '*Eyes Left*,' if the Squadron is supposed part of a regimental Column, right in front.

Obs.—When the increasing of front is performed by the Squadron marching at a trot, the Troop Leaders give the word '*Gallop*,' instead of '*Trot*,' and '*Trot*,' instead of '*Walk*,' but this rate must not be attempted till complete steadiness has been attained. Great care must be taken in all these exercises, that the rear do not move up the least faster than the regular pace ordered.

SECTION XVIII.

ADVANCE OF THE SQUADRON.

1. MARCH IN LINE.—The Squadron being halted and dressed, the '*Leader*' must take care that he is exactly placed before the Standard, or, where there is no Standard, before

the non-commissioned officer on the right of the left Troop, and square with respect to the front of the Squadron.

2. **LINE OF MARCH TAKEN**—In the advance he will direct his march upon two objects; and as it is not always easy to find them in the distance, such as trees, houses, &c. all officers should acquire the habit of readily selecting marks upon the ground, at no great distance, and so taking fresh ones in the same line, as they advance upon those first selected. (See p. 70, Art. 1.)

The Leader gives the word '*The Squadron will advance*,' as a caution—at the word '*March*,' each man puts his horse in motion, and dresses towards the centre, but without at all turning his head.

3. **ATTENTION OF SQUADRON LEADERS**—It is the great business of the Leader of a Squadron to carry it forward in its exact perpendicular direction, and he must not be looking back too often to give orders.

4. **ATTENTION OF TROOP OFFICERS AND SERREFILES**—The Troop Leaders will take care to align themselves exactly with the Squadron Leader, and preserve the regulated distance from him; and it will be the duty of the Serrefiles to watch over the movements of the rear rank, as well as the opening out or closing in of the front.

5. **ATTENTION OF THE STANDARD-BEARER OR CENTRE MAN**—The attention of the standard-bearer, or centre man, is to keep half a horse's length from the Leader; to follow him exactly; and to slacken or quicken his pace, according to the words of command or directions he receives. Any alteration must be gradual, as hurrying or springing forward would occasion a shake in the Squadron.

6. **ATTENTION OF THE RANKS**—The attention of the rest of the Squadron should be invariably fixed towards the centre; but each man and horse must be perfectly square to the front, the dressing being preserved by a glance of the eye. The flanks of the Squadron are to be kept rather back, and never on any account before the centre.

The distance of files, in this as in all other cases, is taken and preserved from the dressing point. This is more immediately the business of the front rank. The rear rank, at the same time that they dress to their centre, cover their file leaders.

7. **ALTERATION OF DIRECTION**—If an alteration is to be made in the direction of the Squadron, the leader gradually

circles into such new direction, to which the Squadron conforms, by advancing one flank and retaining the other till the change is effected. But any defects of an advance in line are to be very gradually corrected.

When the ground is extensive, the Squadron should make long advances, changing the pace often, but attentively preserving the due rate of each pace. The Squadron, during its advance, should be as often accustomed to diminish the paces as to increase them.

8. FILING FROM THE RIGHT OF THREES—While the Squadron is advancing in line, it should sometimes be practised in breaking off from the right of Threes for the purpose of passing over rough or broken ground. The word will be given, '*Single Files from the right of Threes*,' upon which the right-hand man of each front rank section continues moving on, followed by his rear rank man, the Centres and Lefts of both ranks checking their pace, inclining to their right, and falling into file as they get room. The rights of Threes must carefully preserve the dressing, as well as the intervals which are made by the Centres and Lefts dropping back. The Squadron again forms line by the word '*Front form Ranks*.'

9. HALT OF THE SQUADRON—At the word '*Halt*,' the Squadron and its Officers remain steady. If ordered to dress, they correct their dressing to the proper point. When one movement is immediately to succeed another, a critical dressing need not be required.

SECTION XIX.

INSTRUCTION OF THE SQUADRON FOR

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

1. Although the exercise of a single Squadron does not give opportunities for attaining a perfect knowledge of the Movements of a Regiment in the field, it will, nevertheless, afford the means of thoroughly instructing both Officers and Men in Passing, Reining back, Wheeling, Countermarching, Advancing, Inclining, and also in most of the Movements laid down for the practice of the Regiment.

2. In the progress of instruction much may be gained by occasionally forming the Squadron in rank entire, as well as by the use of a Skeleton Squadron acting on the flank of a complete one. The Skeleton Squadron will be composed of

non-commissioned officers, or privates, with their coverers representing the flanks of Divisions; it will be commanded by Officers (or Non-Commissioned Officers, if there should not be a sufficient number of the former); and the utmost care must be taken that the flank men preserve the same extent of front which their Divisions may be supposed to occupy, and which should be the same as the complete Squadron. An opportunity will thus be afforded of practising and instructing any number of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

3. The Formations should be made alternately upon either Squadron, the regular words of command being given in the same manner as for a regiment of two Squadrons.

4. Both Squadron and Troop Leaders must be taught to glance their eyes occasionally to both flanks of the bodies they command, that they may notice any inattention in the ranks. Serrefiles must allow no carelessness of the rear rank to pass unobserved.

5. Upon the caution being given for a Movement, the Base should be instantly placed. Each Squadron Marker should have a thorough knowledge of the direction in which he is to look for the point he is to dress upon; it is of advantage also, that, in taking his post, he should turn his horse in such a manner as to keep the Base always in view.

6. The practice of the Squadron retiring from both flanks in Column of Threes, (or of Divisions when strong enough) after an attack in Line, is very necessary.

Some degree of confusion is almost inevitable after a Charge, and an exercise shewing the means by which order is restored is therefore useful; for which purpose, a Squadron should occasionally be directed to disperse after a Charge at Field Days, and again rally to the Front, Rear, or Flank, at a Trumpet Signal.

7. The practice of Dismounting to act on foot, of Skirmishing, and Outpost duty, must also be attended to.

SECTION XX.

INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG OFFICERS.

1. Great pains must be taken in the instruction of Officers in every detail of their executive duty in the field. The Troop Leaders must especially be trained to the utmost correctness of movement in their own persons. It is not always sufficient for the Instructor to tell a young Officer what he

is to do; but he should place one of his Assistants in command of the Troop for the moment, and cause him to shew the right method of executing it.

2. At each exercise a Subaltern should be occasionally called from the ranks, and required to give the general word of command under the Instructor's direction. A Subaltern is also to be ordered to place the Base and to superintend the Markers generally.

3. For the purpose of instructing Officers to move small bodies with facility into a new Position, a Base is to be placed at a certain distance from the Squadron, to represent the new Alignment, in front, on either flank, or in the rear. The Officer is then to be directed to lead the Squadron into this Alignment, by entering it either at a front or rear point, and then forming line. For variety of practice, the new Position should be marked at various angles with the old one. The Squadron may move in column, either of Troops, Divisions, or Threes, for this practice.

SECTION XXI.

LINKING HORSES.

It may sometimes be desirable, both at home and abroad, that the horses should be linked together, to enable the men to parade on foot, or for other purposes.

1. To effect this, the word of command, after dismounting, is given '*Left Files, March;*' on which they move their horses into line with the right files, the latter stepping a short pace to the right, close to their horses' shoulders. At the word '*Link Horses,*' each man steps out a pace with the right foot, faces about, fronts his horse's head, and links, or fastens his horse with the chain or rein, under the bridle-reins, to the collar-ring of the file next to him; it being observed as a rule, that the horses are always to be linked to the centre of the Squadron or Troop, and that the collar-rein or chain is unfastened on the caution of '*To link Horses, prepare to dismount.*'

2. If the men should be called away upon any duty, a sufficient guard will be invariably left in charge of the horses.

3. The men fall in to mount at the word '*Stand to your horses,*' followed by '*Attention.*' They are to front their horses' heads, holding each bridoon rein near the ring, and at the word '*Prepare to mount,*' each man unlinks his horse, and puts the chain or rein over the horse's neck to the off

side, the left files rein back their horses to the stated distance, and the whole step in to their horses, proceed with the usual motions in the manner directed, and, when mounted, fasten the collar-rein or chain.

4. Should the files, on any occasion of dismounting, be doubled up without the horses being linked, the above instructions with regard to mounting will apply, excepting that the men fall in, fronting the same way with their horses, and that at the word '*Prepare to mount*,' the left files step forward, face their horses, and proceed to rein them back, the right files facing to the right when they are clear.

SECTION XXII.

DISMOUNTED SERVICE.

1. '*With Carbines, Prepare to Dismount*.'—The front rank advances a horse's length and halts; after a moment's pause, the centre men of Threes, of both ranks, move forward a horse's length, and the rights of Threes ease off half a yard to the left, for room to dismount. The right and left men of threes swivel their carbines, and (having unbuckled the straps) shift them to the near side.

2. '*Dismount*'—The rights and lefts of Threes dismount, and leading up their horses, give them to the centre men, and then hook or strap up their swords. During the time they remain dismounted, their carbines are not to be unswivelled.

3. '*Front Form, Quick March*'—The front-rank move on in quick time, with arms at the trail, and close in to the centre of the Squadron; the rear-rank, facing outwards from the centre, file in double quick time, with trailed arms, round the flanks of the front rank horses, and form at one yard distance behind the front-rank men. The Squadron will then be ordered to *Halt*.

4. In Regiments having Standards, the Non-commissioned Officer who carries the Standard, remains mounted, as also his Coverer.

5. The Squadron and Troop Leaders command the dismounted men in the same way as when mounted, except when the firing commences, when they will take post in the ranks according to circumstances. The Squadron and Troop Serrefiles remain in charge of the led horses. The Squadron-Marker comes to the front and holds the horse of the Squadron Leader. The Troop Serrefiles take the horses of the Troop Leaders.

6. It must be a rule, when a Squadron dismounts to act on foot, to protect the horses by either a mounted Squadron or Troop.

7. On the word '*Quick March*,' the Squadron advances for a short distance, and the Squadron-Leader gives the word, '*Right*' } Troop extend to *Skirmish*—On which the (or) '*Left*' } centre Files of that Troop continuing to move straight forward, the remainder make a half-turn outwards, and move on in double time, each File turning to the front again, and resuming the quick march as soon as it has got its distance, which should be about eight paces. The rear rank of the Skirmishers should drop behind their front rank, and follow at a distance of thirty paces; observing that this distance, as well as that between the Files, must entirely depend on the nature of the ground, and must be less in thickets and brushwood. The supporting Troop is halted by its Leader, till the Skirmishers have gone forward one hundred paces, and then receiving from him the word '*Quick March*,' follows in conformity to the movements of the Skirmishers.

8. When the Skirmishers receive from their Troop Leader the word '*Commence Firing*,'—the front-rank man of each File kneels and fires independently with a deliberate aim, and then loads his carbine as quickly as possible. The rear rank instantly runs forward twenty paces beyond the front rank, and fires in the same way, observing, however, as a rule that no man must fire till his comrade behind him is loaded, and has given him the word '*Ready*' in a low voice.

9. When the whole are to retire, the Squadron Leader gives the word '*About*,' repeated by Troop Leaders. If there has been any command to '*Cease firing*,' the Skirmishers face about, and retire in the same order as they happened to be standing; but if there has been no such command, they retire by alternate ranks, firing, the same as when advancing, taking care that both ranks are never unloaded at the same time. The rank which has fired last must not begin loading until the men have passed the rank behind them; because it is always an object to clear the front quickly for the rank which is loaded.

10. When the supporting Troop has retired to within thirty yards of the horses, it halts, fronts, and waits the arrival of the Skirmishers, who close in as they retire, and form upon the support. The whole are faced to the right-about, retire in quick time, and receive the word '*File to your Horses*,'—the rear-rank then turning outwards move in

double quick time, and the whole run at once to the front of their horses, and take the reins from their centre men, who then move forward a horse's length, and the others unhook their swords and stand ready to mount; the right of Threes having inclined their horses half a yard to the left, to get room for the purpose.

11. *'Mount'*—The Right and Left men of Threes mount their horses, and dress up to the Centre men; the rear rank takes close order, and the men who have been dismounted strap and unswivel their carbines. It may sometimes be expedient for the Support and Skirmishers to mount without any previous halt or formation, which must be effected as expeditiously as possible.

12. Dismounted skirmishers and supports act upon the word *'Right or Left Half turn,'* when required to gain ground to either flank. When they are to halt, the whole kneel or lie down, according to circumstances.

13. Every man should be instructed to take advantage of the shelter of bushes, trees, ditches, &c., without too much regard to the regularity of dressing or interval, the front and rear rank of each file being accustomed to act in concert, and protect each other, by alternate loading and firing.

14. To attack a bridge or narrow pass, the men of the skirmishing Troop close inwards as they approach it, and run on quickly upon the point of attack, while the supporting Troop extends, and opens a fire along the banks of the stream or flanks of the defile, to cover their advance; or else follows closely in a compact body, should the ground not admit of its fire being useful. The moment the Skirmishers have cleared the defile, they extend as before.

15. To retire through a pass, or over a bridge, the supporting Troop retreats first, and then extends, to cover by its fire the retreat of the Skirmishers, who take care not to close until very near the bridge or narrow passage. As soon as all have gone past, the Skirmishers extend as before, and the Support closes and acts in reserve.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION OF THE REGIMENT.

TERMS OF FORMATION AND MANŒUVRE.

A Rank—Two or more Soldiers placed side by side.

A File—Two Soldiers placed one behind the other when formed in ranks, but abreast when marching in file.

A Single File—The front-rank man marching singly, followed by his rear-rank man.

Threes—Six men abreast, being three of the front rank and three of the rear rank.

Sections of Threes—Three men abreast, each rear-rank Three following its front rank.

Subdivision—The half of a Division.

Division—The fourth part of a Squadron. Divisions are numbered 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th from the right. Division is also frequently used as a general term for a body of troops.

Troop—The half of a Squadron. Troops are called Right and Left in Each Squadron.

Squadron—Two or more Squadrons compose a Regiment. Squadrons are called 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., counting from the right of the Regiment.

Close Order—The ordinary distance at which the rear rank is formed behind the front rank.

Order—The increased distance taken by the rear rank on some occasions of parade.

Front—The direction towards which the line faces when formed.

Distance equal to the Front—The distance from flank to flank.

Depth—Distance from front to rear.

Point of Formation or Appui—Any fixed object or marker upon which a body of troops is directed to commence its formation into line.

The Base Squadron, Troop, or Division—Is the one upon which a Formation is made.

Change of Front—Is when the Line throws forward or retires either of its flanks, or throws forward one and retires the other, upon a Base Troop which merely wheels without leaving its ground.

Change of Position—Is when the Line moves altogether off its ground, advancing or retiring one of its flanks.

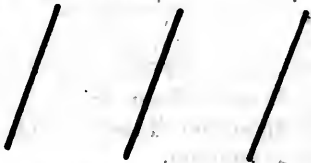
Inversion—A Regiment is said to be inverted when the Squadrons are not in their natural order, the right Squadron being on the left, and the left on the right, as for instance when the Squadrons entire have wheeled to the right or left about.

Column—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, each following exactly behind the other.

Direct Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear in succession, thus :



Oblique Echellon—Is when the Line is broken into several parts by wheels from Line, or Column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other, thus :



Alignment—A straight line drawn between two given distant points, or in prolongation of two contiguous points given as a Base, upon which a body of troops is to march or form.

Pivot—The outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling.

The proper Pivot Flank—In Column, is that which is the directing hand, and which, when wheeled up to, preserves each part of the line in its natural order; the other is called the *Reverse Flank*. Therefore in all cases when the right is in front, the left is the pivot, and vice versâ.

Fixed Pivot—Is when the flank man during a wheel turns upon his own ground.

Movcable Pivot—Is when the flank man during a wheel describes a portion of a circle, more or less considerable.

DISTANCES AND INTERVALS.

Distances.

1. From one horse to another when marching in file—One yard.
2. From front rank to rear rank at close order—Half a horse's length.
3. From front rank to rear rank at 'Order' in line—Four horses' length.
4. From front rank to rear rank when marching past in Open Column, one fourth of the extent of front; in no case, however, exceeding twelve yards.
5. From one Troop to another in Close Column—One horse's length.
6. From one Squadron to another in Close Column—Two horses' lengths.
7. From one Regiment to another in a general Close Column of Squadrons—Four horses' lengths.
8. From one Regiment to another in a general Close Column of Troops—Two horses' lengths.
9. From one Squadron, Troop, or Division to another in Open Column—The extent of front of each Squadron, Troop, or Division; this distance taken from front rank to front rank; the leading Squadron, Troop, or Division allowing a Squadron interval in addition.
10. From one Regiment to another in a general Open Column, no additional distance is to be taken.
11. The depth of two ranks, taking the length of the full-sized cavalry horse at eight feet, and the distance between ranks at four feet, is to be reckoned at about twenty feet.

Intervals.

1. Between Files when formed in Squadron—Six inches from knee to knee.
2. Between Half open Files—Eighteen inches from knee to knee.
3. Between Open Files—About one yard from knee to knee, or the space produced by the reining back of every alternate File.
4. Between Squadrons in line—The fourth part of the front of a Squadron.
5. Between Regiments in line—No additional interval, except what may be required for the Band and Staff in Parade Order.
6. Between Regiments in contiguous Columns—In general the same as between Squadrons in line, unless an additional interval should be required for any particular object.
7. The extent of Front of a Squadron is to be calculated at about as many yards as it contains Files.

FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Squadrons, are formed and told off as detailed in Chapter VI., Sec. xii. p. 79, 80, 81, and are placed according to their numbers, that is, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, counting from the right.

POSTS OF OFFICERS.

1. In Line the Squadron Leader is in front of the centre of his Squadron; the Squadron Serrefile in rear of it; Troop Leaders in front of the centre of their Troops; Troop Serrefiles in rear of them.
2. In the Open Column and Oblique Echelon of Troops the Squadron Leader superintends the movements of both his Troops; Troop Leaders are in front of the second file from the pivot or directing flank, to which point they move, on the completion of the wheel from Line into Column or Echelon.

3. In similar movements by Divisions, Troop Leaders take post in the same manner in front of the second file from the Pivot or directing flank of the 1st and 4th Divisions; but when the Squadron is marching by Divisions of less than twelve files for Column of Route, Troop Leaders are on the Pivot flanks of the Leading Divisions of their Troops.

4. In Close or in Open Column of Squadrons, the Squadron Leaders are at a horse's length from the Pivot flank, and in line with the Troop Leaders. The Troop Leaders are in front of the centre of their Troops, the Serrefiles in rear of them, on the same alignment as the Troop Leaders of the next Squadron, at half a horse's length from each towards the centre of the Column. The Adjutant, covered by the Regimental Marker, is to be on the Reverse flank of the Squadron at the head of the Column.*

5. When a Close Column is formed of Troops or Divisions, the Troop Leaders are half a horse's length from the flank of the Pivot file, in line with the front rank; each Squadron Leader at a horse's length interval from the Officer of his leading Troop. The Serrefiles on the reverse flank.

6. In movements by Threes, each Troop Leader is on the Pivot flank of his Leading Threes, except when an Open Column of Troops takes ground to its flank, or when Open Column is formed from Line in front of a named Troop, on which occasions he leads in front of the Pivot of his Leading Threes.

7. When marching by Files, the Troop Leader is on the Pivot flank of his Leading File.

8. The Squadron Leader, in all cases where his post is not specially laid down, moves wherever he can best superintend his men, and can best be heard by them.

COMMANDS.

1. All Commands must be given in a firm, loud, and explicit tone; every Officer must therefore be accustomed to give such commands, even to the smallest bodies, in the full extent of his voice; he must not only be heard by such bodies as are immediately under his orders, but also by the Leaders of others who are dependent on his motions.

* For details regarding Officers' Posts in the Deployment of the Close Column, and also in its flank Movement, see p. 126, 127.

2. Commands of Execution should be short and distinct; and repeated as quickly as possible.

3. The Commanding Officers of Regiments give and repeat all general commands. When a movement is to be executed, they are to give the General Caution, which is immediately to be repeated by the Squadron Leaders,* who then proceed to give the preparatory words necessary for executing the movement indicated by the General Caution. When this is completed, the Commanding Officer directs the Trumpet to sound the pace at which the Movement is to be made; the Squadron Leaders announce the pace as a caution, by the word *Walk, Trot, or Gallop*, and the executive word *March*, from the Commanding Officer (repeated also by the Squadron Leaders,) puts the whole into motion.

4. When the Troops composing a Squadron are to move or wheel in the same manner and at the same time, the command is given by the Squadron Leader; but when differently or successively, the command is given by each Troop Leader.

GENERAL RULES.

1. No Halt is made after a preparatory wheel, but the movement proceeds by the word *Forward* being given, when the Troop or Division has wheeled into the required direction.

2. In all changes of direction of the open Column of a less degree than the quarter circle, the wheel will be made on the moveable pivot by the words *Right or Left Shoulders*, followed by *Forward*.

3. In like manner the Close Column can change its direction to the amount of the quarter circle, by the same words of command. But the change of direction in Echelon Formations will be made by the word *Right or Left* for the degree of wheel required, followed by the word *Forward*, as soon as the Troop or Division is parallel to the New Line.

4. All wheels of the Squadron, Troop, or Division, from the Halt (unless otherwise ordered) are to be made at the rate of the Troop of manœuvre.

5. When the Troops of a Squadron have to wheel about inwards, the pace of the Troop which wheels from the halt

* When a Regiment is in Close Column, the general commands given by the Commanding Officer are not repeated by Squadron Leaders.

is to be regulated by that of the Troop which has advanced, so that, in all cases, the Pace of both the wheeling flanks is the same.

6. After wheels of a body previously in movement, the former rate of march will be resumed at the word *Forward*.

7. When retiring in Line the Serrefile Officers lead, but do not otherwise command.

8. When retiring in Open Column or Oblique Echelon of Troops by *Threes about*, the Troop Serrefiles lead in front of the 2nd File, the words of command still proceeding from the Troop Leaders. Each Pivot Leader turns about singly, and rides on the flank of his rear rank.

9. Squadron Leaders will attend to the proper preservation of distances in Open Column, and to the exact covering of the Pivot Files; and the Leader of the leading Squadron is also answerable that the head Troop or Division is conducted in a true direction.

10. Should the passage over broken ground, or some such casual circumstance, have deranged the covering of the pivots, the Commanding Officer will cause them to be corrected previously to wheeling into line.

11. The centre Squadron, or (if the numbers be even) the right centre Squadron, whether the Line consist of one or more Regiments, is to be the Squadron of Direction, unless any other Squadron is specially named by the Commanding Officer.

12. Although it is laid down that all movements should be made from the Halt, yet it is recommended that Regiments should be occasionally practised in making every practicable Change when in Movement. In such cases the Markers may be dispensed with.

MARKERS AND DRESSING.

1. The Markers to be employed for Regimental Movements are the Adjutant, the Regimental Serjeant Major, and one non-commissioned Officer, for each Squadron. The Troop Leader of the Base Troop is on all occasions employed to mark the Base of the intended Line, and is generally placed by the Squadron Leader.

2. In all dressing in line the Squadron and Troop Leaders will face their Squadrons, and the Alignment will be taken

up within half a foot of their horses' heads. When the dressing is completed, the Officers resume their posts half a horse's length in front of their Squadrons.

3. When the Regiment is to be accurately dressed, for purposes of Parade or otherwise, the caution is given *By the Squadron of Direction, Dress*. The Leader of the Squadron of direction advances with his Troop Leaders one horse's length; they turn to the right about; and the Troop Leaders raise their swords to give a Base, which is then corrected by the commanding Officer, or Officer appointed; all Officers on the right and left move up and turn their horses right about, and take up their dressing. On the word *March*, repeated by Squadron Leaders, the men move steadily up, with eyes to the centre of their Squadrons. When the dressing is completed, on the word *Eyes Front*, repeated by Squadron Leaders, the whole of the Officers turn their horses right about, and move up half a horse's length.

4. Should only a slight correction of dressing after an advance in line be required, it may be effected by the Troop Leaders of the Squadron of Direction raising their swords for the Base (but without turning their horses about) on the Alignment on which it stands, the Commanding Officer giving the word *On the Alignment, Dress*.

5. When a Division, Troop, or Squadron is merely to correct its dressing by its own directing flank, the word *Dress* is employed; but when it is to move up bodily, and take up its dressing from a previously formed line, the command to be given is *Dress up*—for instance, when an Open Column forms line on its leading Troop, that Troop, after advancing the prescribed three horses' lengths, is halted, and receives the word *Dress*, but the remaining Troops, successively halting short of the Alignment, are moved up to it by the command *Dress up*.

6. In successive Formations of Line, each Squadron Leader will give the word *Eyes Front*, as soon as his own Squadron is properly dressed, and the Officers of the next are arrived upon the Alignment; upon this word the Officers front, and move up to their posts at half a horse's length from the Ranks, the Marker goes to the rear, and the men look to their front; but the Base Officer and Marker invariably remain posted until the whole Regiment is formed. In case of the first formed Squadron being required to act immediately, as may sometimes occur on service, the next Squadron gives the Base for those not yet arrived on the line.

7. Officers and Markers employed in giving Bases for Lines, raise the hilts of their swords to the height of the cheek, keeping the blade perfectly upright, and with the edge to the front. Markers for the covering of Columns turn the edge sideways.

8. A Marker should in general move out from his Squadron just time enough to take his dressing from the Base, before the Squadron arrives on the line.

9. In Changes of Front from Line, and in Formations of Line from Open Column, the Base consists of the Leader of the Base Troop and the Marker of the Squadron to which that Troop belongs. This Marker, immediately upon the caution, places himself, with his sword raised, facing to where the flank file of the Base Troop will stand, after it shall have wheeled or moved up; and the Leader of that Troop quits his post the moment he has given the preparatory command to his Troop to wheel or move up, and places himself, with his sword raised, facing to where the centre of his Troop will arrive. Both he and the Marker remain fixed till the line is formed. The Leader of the Squadron, from which the Base is thus given, goes to the outside of the Base, the moment he has repeated the Caution, to see that it is in its proper direction. Having corrected it, if necessary, he places himself quickly in line with it, facing to where the centre of his Squadron will arrive. Meantime the Adjutant, or Officer appointed, rides, immediately upon the caution, to the Base placed by the Leader of the Squadron from which it is given, and sees that the Leaders of the other Squadrons and Troops dress correctly upon it as they arrive in line. The Markers of all but the Base Squadron take up the outer points as their Squadrons approach the line; each remains stationary till his Squadron is dressed, and goes to the rear immediately that the Squadron Leader gives the word *Eyes Front*.

10. In forming Close Column, the Base for the covering consists of the Marker of that Squadron on which the Formation takes place, and the Serjeant Major; who are placed by the Adjutant, immediately upon the Caution, facing to the Pivot Flank of the intended Column.

11. In Deployments, and all other Movements from Close Column, the Base consists of the Regimental Marker and the Marker of that Squadron upon which the Deployment or the Movement takes place, who are placed by the Adjutant immediately upon the Caution, at one horse's length from the head of the Column.

12. In deployment on a rear Squadron, markers move out successively, and in sufficient time to ensure one of them being always arrived at his post, a Squadron's length in advance of whatever Squadron has to march along the actual alignment.

13. When a Regiment in Open Column enters a distant Position, the Adjutant marks the point of entry.

14. When a Column changes its direction, the Adjutant marks the point where such change is made. If the Changes are frequent, the Serjeant Major is to assist him.

15. When a Line is ordered to *Change Front* on a flank, no Troop or Squadron is to be named in the Caution, but such change is to be made on the flank Troop of the Line, which will give the Base accordingly.

16. In Changes of Front on a Central part of the Line, the particular Squadron must be indicated; and it is then understood that if the Change of Front is to the right, the right Troop; but if to the left, the left Troop of that Squadron gives the Base.

17. In Formations of Line on a central part of an Open Column, the intended Squadron must be named in the caution; and if the Formation is to the front, the Leading Troop; but if to the rear, the rear Troop of the named Squadron gives the Base.

18. In Changes of Position, the Base consists of the Adjutant and Serjeant Major, who are placed by the Major or Officer appointed riding out with them from the Base Squadron, when it approaches within fifty yards of the spot where the Commanding Officer intends to commence forming his line; in these movements all the Squadron-markers mark the outer points of their Squadrons.

19. When the Regiment is to advance in Echelon, the Marker of each Squadron places himself at the space of a Squadron interval from the inward flank of his own Squadron, a little in advance of the line of officers, and exactly covering the flank file of the Squadron which precedes him. In the advance he preserves his station correctly, and thus enables his own Squadron Leader to judge the proper interval from the Squadron in his front.

The Retreat in Echelon is exactly like the Advance, each Squadron going Threes About, in sufficient time not to lose its distance from the one before it. In the caution the word *Retire* is substituted for *Advance*.

Each Squadron should move at a distance equal to its Front and Interval, unless otherwise ordered.

FORMATION FOR REVIEW.

1. The Commanding Officer takes post two horses' length in front of the Leader of the centre Squadron. The other Field Officers on this occasion are to command Squadrons; but during the Movements, they may either be so employed, or in such other manner as the Commanding Officer may think fit.

2. The Adjutant and Staff in one rank on the right of the Regiment, at a horse's length interval from it, dressing by the front rank; the Band or Trumpeters in two or more ranks on the right of the Staff, and at a like interval.

3. The Regiment being formed on the ground where the Reviewing-General is to be received, a point is to be marked about 150 or 200 yards in front of the centre, at which the General is expected to take his station, and that spot is to be considered the point to work upon.

4. The Regiment takes order in the manner prescribed in Chapter VI. Sec. xii. p. 79; the Officers and rear rank dressing by the Squadron of Direction.

5. When the Reviewing-General presents himself before the centre, the words *Eyes right—Draw Swords*, are given; the Officers coming down at the last motion to the position of the salute; the Standards salute such persons only, as, from Rank and Regulation, are entitled to that honour; the Band plays, or Trumpets sound, according to the rank of the General; after which the Officers recover their swords with the Commanding Officer.

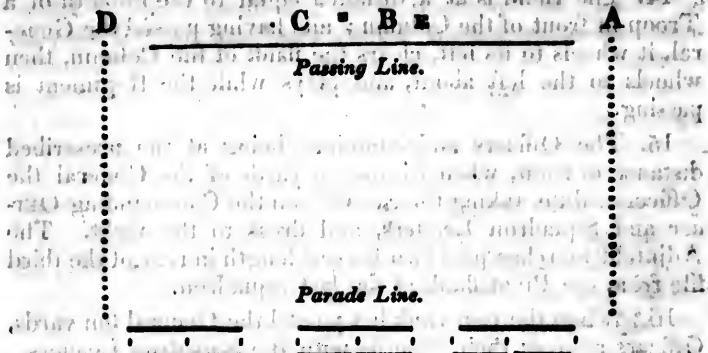
6. The General then goes towards the right, accompanied by the Commanding Officer, and the whole remain steady, without any further salute, while he passes along the Regiment, during which time the Music will play, or Trumpets sound, and they will cease when the General is leaving the line.

7. When the General turns the left of the Left Squadron, and passes between the ranks, that Squadron receives the word *Eyes Left*, as does each of the others as he approaches it, and again *Eyes Right*, when he has cleared its flank.

8. When the General is proceeding to place himself in the front, the Commanding Officer orders *Rear Rank take Close Order—March*. On this particular occasion, the Officers and Standard will remain as at Order.

MARCHING PAST.

9. When the Caution is given to *March past by Squadrons*, the Adjutant marks the passing line by placing the Marker of the Second Squadron at point B, about 40 yards



on the right of the centre facing the Regiment, and on a line about four yards in advance of that upon which the General is supposed to take post. The Regimental Serjeant Major places himself at C; at an equal distance on the left of the Centre, dressing by the Marker of the second Squadron and the Adjutant who posts himself at E, about twelve yards beyond that Marker, until the Serjeant Major has placed himself correctly.

10. The Markers of the First and Third (or Fourth) Squadrons ride out to the front, halt and turn about, when they arrive at A and D, each outflanking the Regiment by about twenty yards, and dress by the Serjeant Major and Marker of the Second Squadron.

11. When two Regiments are to march past, the points A and B are furnished by the first Regiment, the points C and D by the Serjeant Major and Marker of the third (or Fourth) Squadron of the Second Regiment. When there are three Regiments, the points B and C are furnished by the second; and when more, by one of the Regiments in the centre of the Line.

12. When more than two Regiments are to march past, the points A and D are to be given by the flank Regiments.

13. On the word *March past by Squadrons*, repeated by Squadron Leaders, the latter give the word *Three's Right*, and on the word *March*, the Staff fall out, swords are sloped, and the Regiment proceeds; the head of the Column receiving the word *Left Wheel—Forward*—when opposite

the Marker, at A, and each Squadron, when its head arrives at the Passing Line, receiving the words *Halt—Front—Forward*, followed by *Eyes Right*. On arriving at B, the words are given *Rear Rank, take Order—Carry Swords*.

14. The Band is at a distance equal to the breadth of a Troop in front of the Column; and having passed the General, it wheels to its left, clears the flank of the Column, then wheels to the left about, and plays while the Regiment is passing.

15. The Officers and Standard being at the prescribed distance in front, when within ten yards of the General the Officers salute, taking their time from the Commanding Officer and Squadron Leaders, and dress to the right. The Adjutant marches past two horses' length in rear of the third file from the Pivot flank of the last Squadron.

16. When the rear rank has passed the General ten yards, Officers recover their Swords with the Squadron Leaders.

17. On arriving at the Marker C, the words *Rear Rank take Close Order*, and *Slope Swords* are given, on which the Serjeants Officers take post in the rear.

18. Each Squadron, on reaching the point D of the Passing Line, receives the words *Left Wheel—Forward*.

19. As soon as the last Squadron has wheeled at the point D, the Commanding Officer gives the word *Form Troops*, upon which the right Troop of each Squadron continuing its march, the left Troop receives from its Leader the words *Halt—Right Incline, March*, followed by *Forward* as soon as it covers in column. The word *Trot* is then given, and the Column moves round the square, each Troop wheeling at the several angles till the Leading Troop arrives within its own breadth of the commencement A of the Passing Line, when the first Squadron receives from its Leader the word *Left Wheel into Line*, followed by *Forward*, and advances till within about ten yards of the point B; the word is then given *Form Close Column*; the first Squadron halts; the others, having successively wheeled into line the same as the first, move up to Close Column.

20. The Regiment will then rank past by Single Files or Threes.

On the word *The Regiment will rank past by single files*, the right Troop Leader will give the words *Carry Swords, From the left to the front rank off, March*, and the Left Troop Leader, *From the right to the front rank off, March*, as it comes to his turn. Each Troop, preceded by its Off-

cers according to seniority, ranks past from its inward flank; that is, the right Troops from their left, and the left Troops from their right, first all the front, and then all the rear rank: the distance of files from croup to head is half a horse's length. The Squadron Leader precedes the Leader of the right Troop; the Lieutenant-Colonel precedes the Regiment; and the Adjutant is in rear of the whole. Trumpeters rank past in front of the Officers; Farriers in rear of their Troops; Standards in rear of the Officers of the right Troops. Officers salute separately when ten yards from the General; Squadron Leaders, after having passed, fall out to the left, and front him while their respective Squadrons are passing.

21. Each Squadron forms on reaching D at the end of the passing line, and receives the word *Slope Swords*. It then wheels to the left, and advances sufficiently to allow the other Squadrons to form and wheel successively at D, and march up in close column behind it.

22. When ordered to rank past by Threes, the Squadron Leader gives the words *Rank past by Threes from the Right—Threes Right*. The leading Three advances without wheeling, extending from the right on the word *March*. The whole of the front rank first, the rear rank following. Each Squadron moves up, and ranks off from where the first Squadron moved.

The Squadron Leader, and the Leader and Serrefile of the right Troop, form the leading Three of each Squadron; and the Squadron Serrefile, and the Leader and Serrefile of the left Troop, the rearmost Three. The Standard and his Coverer follow the Squadron Leader and Leader of the right Troop. The Officers salute, taking their time from the right.

In ranking past by Threes there is to be a horse's length from croup to head, and also from knee to knee. Each Squadron forms at the point D, and proceeds as in Art 13.

23. As soon as the Close Column is thus formed, the caution is given *Advance in Open Column of Troops from the Right*. The right Troop of the first Squadron receives from its Leader the word *Advance*. On the word *Trot, March*, the right Troop advances, the left Troop receiving from its Leader *Right, Incline, March*, as it gets room, and *Forward*, when it covers the preceding Troop in Column. In the same manner the remaining Squadrons move successively into Open Column of Troops, and trot round, each Troop receiving from its Leader the words *Left Wheel*, followed by *Forward*, at the angles.

24. On entering upon the Passing Line at A, Troop

Leaders, after the wheel, take post in front of the 2nd File from the Right, giving the words *Eyes Right, Carry Swords*. Immediately before wheeling at D, they give the word *Slope Swords*: after the wheel, they resume their proper posts in front of the 2nd File from the left, giving the word *Eyes Left*.

25. While upon the Passing Line the Squadron Leader precedes the right Troop Leader; the Squadron Serrefile marches on a line with the right Troop Serrefile, in rear of the right flank of the right Troop. The Squadron Marker, if not wanted to mark the Passing Line, (as may happen when there is more than one Regiment,) marches in rear of the left flank of the left Troop, in line with the Serrefile. The Standard and his Coverer trot past in the places laid down for them in Open Column. Troop Serrefiles are also at their usual posts.

26. As soon as the rear of the Column has quitted the Passing Line, Markers rejoin their Squadrons, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

27. The Troops having successively made a second wheel, the Column halts upon the original ground, and wheels into Line.*

28. When the Squadrons exceed 48 files, the Regiment will march past by Troops instead of Squadrons; the Standard in front of the centre of the right Troop, and that Troop Leader in front of the second File from the right.

29. When the Regiment begins to perform Field Movements, the Farriers and Band fall out; one Trumpeter remaining with the Commanding Officer, and one with each Squadron.

30. When more than one Regiment is to march past, the original or Parade Line is to be marked by Two Farriers placed at the extreme right and left, on the caution to march past. They rejoin their Regiments when the Parade Movements are ended.

31. In forming a Brigade for Review, the Base of the Officers, and also of the Ranks, is given, (as in Article 3, Page 111,) from the Squadron of Direction of a central Regiment, the other Regiments dressing to it accordingly.

32. When more than one Regiment is to march past, the Line moves off, in the first instance, in Open Column of Troops, (instead of by threes;) forming Squadrons on reach-

* Should the Sword Exercise be required, it is at this period it will usually be performed.

ing the commencement of the Passing Line; or in any other manner that the Officer Commanding may deem most expedient with reference to the strength of the Brigade or Division or nature of the ground.

33. At the conclusion of a Review, the Regiment or Line advances in Parade Order by the Squadron of Direction, opening the ranks and carrying Swords on the march, and halting and saluting when within forty or fifty yards of the General.

MARCH IN LINE.

The March of the Line in front is the most difficult and most important of all movements. It is requisite near the enemy, and immediately precedes the attack; in proportion to the extent of front and rapidity required does the difficulty increase; therefore too much exactness in the execution of it cannot be observed.

1. When marching in Line, the Men of each Squadron dress to their centre, and their Leaders line with, and preserve their intervals from, each other, and the Squadron of Direction. The Leader of that Squadron takes a point in the distance perpendicular to his front, and selects intermediate objects upon which he is to move. The Troop Leaders of the Squadron of Direction raise their swords during the advance, in order to furnish a Base for the whole line of Officers to dress by.

2. It is an essential rule for all other Squadrons to be, if anything, rather behind the Squadron of Direction, in advancing in Line.

3. One of the Troop Leaders of the Squadron of Direction will regulate the Base of the Alignment, and will take post in front of the third file from the outward flank of the Squadron. In the advance he must endeavour to keep this Base square and parallel to the original Alignment, by increasing or slackening his pace as he sees occasion. The other Troop Leader conforms, by keeping himself dressed on the Squadron Leader and the Officer of Alignment.

4. If the First, Central, or any intermediate Squadron is the one of Direction, the Right Troop Leader of that Squadron is to give the point of Alignment; if on the left of the centre, the Left Troop Leader gives the same point. If the Troop Leader, on whom this important duty devolves, has not the advantage of experience, the Commanding Officer

must appoint some Officer to ride on the outside of him, to direct his movement.

5. When a change of direction is to be given to an advancing Line, the Officer of Alignment will increase or slacken his pace according to the views of the Commanding Officer; the Leader of the Squadron of Direction will gradually circle into the new direction, the other Troop Leader conforming to the change, and the Leaders of the other Squadrons gradually taking up the new dressing. When the desired alteration is made in the direction of the advancing Line, the word *Forward* is given.

6. Inclining is the method by which the Line gains ground to the flank, without altering its parallel direction; and at the word *Forward* it resumes its direct advance. During the incline, the Flank Squadron, on the hand to which the incline is made, becomes the Squadron of Direction.

7. When parts of the Line are obstructed by any inequalities of the ground, or other obstacle, they are to be passed with regularity and order, by filing from the Right of Threes, by breaking into Files, Threes, or Divisions from the Right or Left of Troops or Squadrons, or by doubling Squadrons, Troops, or Divisions, into Close Column, each body reforming as soon as clear.

8. When there is sufficient extent of ground, it should be a frequent practice to make long advances in Line, changing the direction of the Line, inclining and again advancing, occasionally altering the pace by increasing it from the walk to the gallop, and again decreasing it from the gallop to the walk by gradual degrees.

9. As a general rule, almost every Movement at a Field Day should be followed by an Advance in Line.

10. After the March in Line, on the word *Halt*, each Squadron halts and dresses by its centre; their Leaders by the Squadron of Direction: and if the Dressing of the general Line is to be afterwards corrected, it ought to begin at, and be taken up from, the Squadron of Direction.

11. Where the whole Line is to be new dressed, and where circumstances admit, much facility attends the operation, if such an Alignment is taken as causes a dressing forward, however small, of every Squadron that composes it.

12. If the Squadron Intervals are false in the centre of a Line, they must remain so till corrected by order, and by a separate operation of flank marching; but the Leader of a Flank Squadron should never lose a moment in correcting

his interval, if false, because its correction does not interfere with any other part of the Line.

In the Retreat of the Line the same rules apply as in the Advance, the Squadron Serjeants acting as Leaders.

THE CHARGE OR ATTACK.

1. The great force of Cavalry is more in the offensive than the defensive; therefore, the attack is its principal object.

2. All the different movements of the Line should tend to place it in the most advantageous situation for attack. The Charge is that attack made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible, to break the order of the opposite enemy, which will always ensure his defeat.

3. When the Line is to Charge, the words of command are —*March!*—*Trot!*—*Gallop!*—*Charge!*—*Walk!* and *Halt!*

4. It is incumbent on the Commanding Officer to lead at such a pace as that the flanks and rear rank may always keep up; but at the same time, it is most essential that the flanks should not press before the centre. Every alteration of pace must be made as gradually as possible, and at the same instant by the whole Line.

5. Whatever distance the Line has to go over, it is desirable, if the nature of the ground will permit, that it should move at a brisk trot till within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, and then gallop, making a progressive increase, till within forty or fifty yards of the point of attack; when the word *Charge* will be given, and the gallop made with as much rapidity as the body can bear in good order. Of course the distances here laid down must in many cases be left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and are only meant for general guidance at ordinary field days.

6. Any closing or crowding of the files at the instant of the Charge, would only increase the intervals in a Line, and tend to impede the free movement of each horse, which at no time requires to be more independent than when galloping at his utmost exertion; and every rub to right or left, diminishes that effort in a degree.

7. At the instant of the shock, the horse, although kept in hand, should be pressed forward by the leg, and spur, if necessary.

8. It is from the uniform velocity of the Line, that its greatest effect is to be derived; it must, therefore, on no account, be so much hurried, as to bring up the horses blown, or even distressed, to the attack.

9. In every part of the Charge, and in quick movement, the Standard or Centre of each Squadron must be very exact in following the Leader, and the men particularly attentive in keeping up to, and dressing to their centre, without closing or opening their distance, and taking care that the flanks are not too forward. They will have their horses in hand, and perfectly square to the front, with their heads well up, which will keep them under command.

10. When the shock of the Charge has broken the order of the opposite enemy, one or both of the flank Troops in the case of a single Regiment, or flank Squadrons in the case of a Brigade, may be ordered to pursue and follow up the advantage, opening out, and covering the front and intervals, whilst the remainder of the Line keeps together, and supports; but its great object should be, instantly to rally, and to renew its efforts in a body.

11. If the Line fails in its attack, and is itself thrown into disorder, it must retire round the flanks of its Support, and rally as soon as possible under its protection.

12. In the real Charge, the halt of the Line depends upon the nature of the resistance which is met with; in ordinary exercise, after the Charge, the word *Walk* will be given, when the pace will be gradually decreased, and a distance of thirty or forty yards will be allowed before the final *Halt*.

13. There can be no occasion on which it is eligible for Cavalry to wait and receive the attack. Though circumstances of situation may prevent a line from advancing much, it should never absolutely stand still to receive the shock; otherwise, its defeat is almost inevitable.

14. An Attack in Line may be very conveniently and safely conducted by the advance of Squadrons in short echelon, from the Squadron of Direction; and whenever the ground is indifferent, and the Line has been hastily and rather imperfectly formed, it is a mode of attack which should be preferred.

15. In the Advance in Line the Sword will be carried; in the Charge it will be brought to the *Engage* (by the front rank only,) and, on the order to *Walk*, it will be sloped.

CHANGES OF FRONT OR POSITION.

1. The Changes of Front in Line are, in general, best executed by the Echellon March of Troops, either to the front or rear. The Troops are wheeled nearly the half of what

the Base Troop is ordered to wheel, towards the hand that leads to the New Line, and are conducted by their inward flanks to a point about two horses' lengths, either behind or before where that flank is to rest in the new line; each Troop there wheels that degree which places it parallel to the new Alignment, and then moves up to it, first passing it and fronting, if the formation be to the rear.

2. Changes of Front of a less degree than one-eighth of the circle are to be made on the Base, by the Squadrons moving entire.

3. Changes of Position of the Regiment from one distant situation to another are made either in Line, by the direct Echellon, by the oblique Echellon of Troops, by Squadron Columns of Threes or Divisions; or by the movements of the Regimental Column, especially the Open Column.

4. New parallel Positions, being to the front or rear of the old Line, may, if they out-flank, be taken up by the Incline, or the oblique Echellon March.

5. A New Position, whose prolongation intersects that of the old one, is to be taken up by the change of direction of the Regiment in Line, by the Oblique Echellon March, or by the Troop, Squadron, or Regimental Column; and the movement is begun from that hand which is nearest the Base of the new position.

6. In Changes of Position by oblique Echellon, the Troops wheel half the amount of the intended change, then move to the new position, where the Base Troop again wheels the required degree into the new Alignment, and the Formation is completed in the usual manner.

7. Distant Positions, where circumstances will allow, are easiest and soonest taken by the March of the Open Column, especially in the movement or prolongation of a Line to its flank. For this purpose the whole Line wheels to the hand ordered, by Troops or Divisions, and moves off in a general Column to prolong the given direction, or each separate Regimental Column may enter the new line, where its head or centre is to rest.

8. The leading Regiment of a Line, and perhaps one or two more, may arrive and form on a new Alignment, by any of the methods laid down in Art. 3 of this Section, for Regimental Changes of position; but all the others must move off in Separate Regimental Columns, and enter, and form upon the new Alignment, successively.

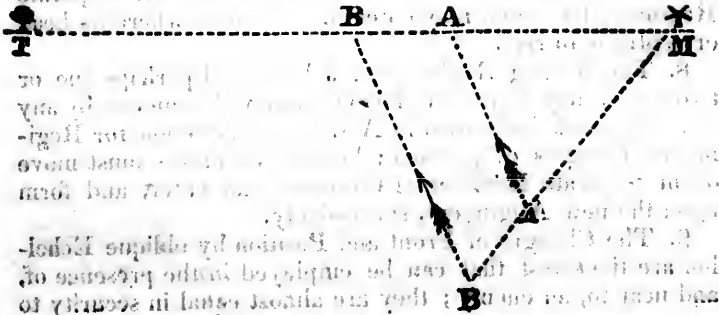
9. The Changes of Front and Position by oblique Echellon are the safest that can be employed in the presence of, and near to, an enemy; they are almost equal in security to

the march of the Regiment in front, or to an uniform wheel of the Line; they can be used in the most critical situations, where the movements of the Open Column could not be risked; and they are more particularly to be used when the Enemy's flank is to be gained by throwing a flank forward, or when one's own is to be secured by throwing it back. The advantages attending them are, the preserving a general front during the March, and enabling a Body to change front or position either on a fixed or moving point, retaining the power, at any instant, to stop the Movement, form a Line, and repulse a sudden attack. These changes require the ground to be of such a nature as a full Line could advance in; and any of its Troops which meet with obstacles on the march, must pass them in the same manner as they do in Line, by doubling Divisions, or following by Threes, from the inward flank, without interrupting the progress of the others.

TAKING UP POINTS OF FORMATION.

The general direction of the Alignment upon which a Column is to form, must always be considered before entering upon it, two objects in nature being usually determined, as points of direction for the extremities of the intended Line.

If the Column is to enter the Alignment at one of those objects, no difficulty occurs in there placing the Base pointing upon the other more distant object; but if the Column is to enter the intended Alignment at any central or intermediate point, or if, as may often be the case, the objects which have been determined as a guidance for the direction of the Line, are distant or inaccessible, the Alignment in which the Base is to be placed for the Formation to commence, must be ascertained by the following method, in which Officers and Non-commissioned Officers should be frequently practised.



Suppose the mill M, and the tree T, are two distant or inaccessible objects, between which a Column is to enter, in order to deploy or form Line in any other manner. The two objects in question are pointed out to two officers or Non-Commissioned Officers A and B, usually the Adjutant, and Serjeant-Major. A chooses one of the objects (suppose the mill,) as his regulating point, and places himself with his side towards it, and his horse's head towards the intended Alignment.

B instantly posts himself about sixty yards from A, on that side of him which is farthest from the mill, with his horse's head also towards the intended Alignment, and dresses himself exactly upon A and the mill.

As soon as he has placed himself correctly as described, he gives the word *Ready*, upon which they both start, A riding straight forward at a steady canter, towards where the head of the Column is to follow, occasionally glancing his eye towards the Tree; and B, riding a certain degree faster so as to keep the mill still exactly in a line with A, as he advances, and at the same time preserving his sixty yards distance from him

As they thus approach the intended Alignment, A must begin to fix his eye upon the Tree, and also to observe B as he appears coming into line with it, gradually slackening his own pace to a walk, to allow of B keeping his dressing more steadily

The moment he sees B come into line with the Tree, he stops his horse, giving him the word, *Halt*, and raising his sword. B halting instantly, likewise raises his sword, both turn their horses quietly to the right-about, and the points are thus established, upon which the advancing Column is enabled to place its own Base in the usual manner, and proceed with its Formation or Deployment. Where there are more Regiments than one, the above method will be observed for the Regiment of direction, the Adjutants of the other Regiments placing themselves as the Points of Entry in prolongation of the Base thus given.

INVERSION OF THE LINE.

Although generally, in Formations, the Inversion of the Line should be avoided, yet there are situations where this rule must be dispensed with; for instance, a Column with its right in front, may arrive on the left of its ground, and be obliged immediately to form up and support that point, so

that the right of the Line will become the left. Or it may be necessary for a Column to form Line to its reverse flank, as nearly as possible on its own ground.

But on the whole it is to be recollected that though the Inversion of Regiments in a Line, and of Squadrons in a Regiment, ought to create no real inconvenience, yet that of the Divisions of the Squadron within itself would lead to disorder, and is on all occasions to be studiously avoided.

CLOSE COLUMN.

1. The general objects of a Close Column are, to form Line to the front in the quickest manner, to conceal numbers from the knowledge of the Enemy, and to extend in whatever direction the circumstance of the moment may require. It is a situation for the assembly rather than for the movement of Cavalry.

The Close Column will generally be composed of Squadrons, except when their strength exceeds forty-eight file per Squadron, or in the case of its being required to assemble in confined situations, where it may be more desirable to form a Column of Troops or Divisions; on which occasions the Leaders of Troops must move out to the pivot and the Serrefiles to the reverse flank; but when it is moved into open ground to deploy, the Column of Squadrons will be formed and closed to its front before the deployment takes place. The Formation from Close Column into Line should be made at such a distance as not to fear interruption from the Enemy.

2. The Close Column, whether of Squadrons, Troops or Divisions, dresses to the pivot flank both when halted and in movement; except when a Formation is ordered to the reverse flank. After wheeling by Threes to take ground to a flank, or for the purpose of deployment, the dressing and preservation of distances are to what was the front of the Column.

3. When a Squadron wheels Threes Right or Left to deploy, the Troop Leaders move up to the pivot flank of their leading Threes, resuming their usual posts when the Squadron is fronted to march up into Line.

4. The Squadron Leader, when Threes are wheeled to deploy, moves up to the side of the Leader of the headmost Troop; on the word *March* he proceeds with his Squadron, but halts himself when opposite where the inward flank will stand in Line, until he judges the leading Threes have got

their distance; he then gives the word *Halt, Front, Forward*, hastening to the centre to lead his Squadron up into Line.

5. When the Close Column is to take ground to a flank, the Caution is given *Take ground to the Right or Left*, on which the Squadron Leaders wheel Threes to the hand ordered, and place themselves in front of the leading Threes; the whole move on the word *March*; Dressing and Distance being preserved from the Squadron at the head of the Column. The Column, on the principle of *Shoulders forward*, may take any required direction. Should the Column be composed of Troops instead of Squadrons, neither the Leaders nor Serrefiles change their flanks, the latter leading, if the Column takes ground to the reverse hand.

6. Should it be required to deploy into an Oblique Line, the previous command is given, *Squadrons Quarter or Half-right*, upon which each Squadron wheels as it stands in column upon its own right flank man, so that the Column is in Oblique Echellon. The Deployment, on any named Squadron, then proceeds in the usual way.

7. Deployments on the front or rear Squadron should often be practised from Close Column in march, to its flank, because in forming line with others, every Regiment, except the one on which the Deployment is made, necessarily deploys in that manner on the march.

8. The Deployment on the front Squadron must also be much practised from Close Column in march, to the front; it is by this method that a Regiment or parts of the Line would re-form after doubling back into Column. On such occasions the Deployment will be made at double the rate at which the leading body is moving.

9. When from Close Column of Squadrons, it is required to advance in Open Column of Troops, the right Troop of the First Squadron receives from its Leader, on the caution, the word *Advance*. On the word *March*; the right Troop advances, and the left Troop receives from its Leader the words *Right Incline, March*, followed by *Forward*, when it covers the preceding Troop in column. The remaining Squadrons break into Open Column of Troops in the same manner, when it comes to their turn.

10. Should the Column be required to pass over deep or broken ground at a rapid pace, it may be advisable to move at half distance, closing up again, on the order to halt.

SKIRMISHING.

The usual object of employing Skirmishers, is either to gain time, to watch the movements of the enemy, to keep him in check, or to prevent him approaching so close to the main body, as to annoy the line of march. On Service, regularity in Skirmishing and correctness of distance cannot always be maintained, on account of the movements of the enemy, and the nature of the ground. It is nevertheless essential that some general rules should be laid down for the Instruction of the Troops, which, when become habitual, are easily conformed to, and applied according to circumstances.

1. Skirmishers are to be posted on the flanks of the Squadron. On ordinary occasions a few selected soldiers are appointed for this duty, yet it must be recollected that it is frequently necessary on service to employ whole Squadrons as Skirmishers, and therefore every man must be trained accordingly, so as to be perfectly efficient whenever called upon to act.

2. When the Bugle sounds for Skirmishers they spread out at once in a single Rank, Rear Rank on the left of their Front Rank men, at intervals of about 20 yards from each other, covering the front of the Regiment at a distance of from 150 to 200 yards, and outflanking it about 80 or 100 yards.

3. The Skirmishers are commanded by a Subaltern, assisted by two Non-Commissioned Officers, the Subaltern remaining near the centre and the Non-Commissioned Officers near the flanks.

4. Squadrons acting as Advance or Rear Guards detach a small party in support of their Skirmishers.

5. Skirmishers should be much practised in conforming to Changes of Front, or Position, and Movements in Column, without requiring any words of command for the purpose, and should be trained to act rather by mutual understanding of the objects for which they are employed, than by any too confined system. Above all, they must be instructed to look to the nature of the ground, and the opposite movements of the Enemy. They should always keep their horses in motion, even when loading to avoid becoming a mark to their opponents.

6. Although one Rank is most advisable for the advance, yet on many occasions of Retreat it is best for Skirmishers to form and act in two Ranks (supporting each other), as for instance in retiring across Ravines, Rivers, or other localities, where one rank is thus enabled to protect the retreat of the other.

In retiring, the front rank leads to the rear, and fronts at the distance of 40 or 50 yards, the other rank after firing does the same; thus the two lines retire through each other (bridle hand to bridle hand,) alternately fronting and supporting. The line nearest the Enemy must never fire till the other has loaded and fronted. To retire, the word of command is *About*, to face the Enemy, *Front*, to take ground to a flank, *Files Right*, or *Files Left*. The words of command are always accompanied by a wave of the Sword indicating the direction.

Skirmishers must be very exact and alert in noticing, and instantly obeying the signals made for their guidance, whether proceeding from their own Commander or from the Bugle.

In flank movements, the Skirmishers cover the front and flank of the Column nearest the Enemy, by filing to the Right or Left, the alternate man giving a low word *Ready*, to the man who precedes him, as soon as loaded.

7. It should be impressed upon the men on all occasions to level low, and never to fire without deliberate aim.

8. When recalled, Skirmishers must retire steadily at a trot to rejoin their Squadrons, unless when the Line advances, in which case they draw together gradually opposite the intervals; joining their respective Squadrons, as they pass.

9. Galloping and hurry should be generally avoided by Skirmishers, unless when ordered to gain possession of an elevated or open spot to ascertain the numbers or dispositions of the Enemy.

ADVANCED, REAR GUARDS, AND PATROLS.

Advanced Guards and Patrols on the Flanks are in all situations essential to protect the March of an Army; and no Corps, Column, or detached Body whatever, is to neglect this military precaution for its safety.

1. The strength of Advanced Guards should be in proportion to the body from which they are detached; for instance, one Troop may be generally considered as sufficient for three Squadrons.

2. The Advanced Guard usually marches about 200 or 250 yards in front of the Column, but the distance must entirely depend on circumstances. The Advanced Guard detaches a party of about one-third to its front; this party

sends forward a smaller one, and from this last two men precede the whole ; on the same principle small Parties and Patrols are also detached from the main body to each Flank, where the nature of the country makes it advisable.

3. The duties of these Parties and Patrols are, to take advantage of every height to look round them, to examine the neighbouring villages and roads, and make every possible inquiry from the Peasantry on these subjects, and also respecting the movements of the enemy, sending in Reports from time to time. In passing through villages where there is a chance of opposition from the inhabitants, or of the enemy having concealed a party of Infantry in the houses, the front rank should file along one side of the street, and the rear rank along the other, each watching the windows on the opposite side.

4. The distances of the Patrols, and flank Parties, from each other, and from the main body, must depend on the nature of the country, whether open or enclosed, flat or mountainous. Provided they take proper care to preserve a communication to the rear, they will in the day-time best attain their object by penetrating as much as two or three miles from their main body. By night, and in foggy weather, or in a woody and enclosed country, the distances must be diminished according to the necessity of the case. As a general rule, an Advanced Guard should constantly be in communication with, or in sight of, the party from whence it is detached.

5. Rear Guards, in cases of retreat, are formed on the same principles, in respect to disposition and number, as Advanced Guards on a march to the front ; but their duties are confined to preventing the surprise of the rear. Detachments from the Rear Guard must never entirely lose sight of the party to which they belong.

PICQUETS.

Picquets are detachments sent out from Troops in Quarters or Camp, to their front, flanks, or rear, for the purpose of ensuring an Army against a surprise.

1. The Officer in command of a Picquet must, before marching, ascertain that he has a proper supply of ammunition, provisions, and corn, &c. If his Picquet consist of detachments, he should get a list of the men, and to what corps they belong ; and above all he should thoroughly understand

every particular of the instructions and orders that are given him, asking questions on every point which requires explanation.

2. In marching to the station prescribed him, he should carefully observe the roads and country, obtaining all possible information from peasants and others as to what Villages, Roads, Rivers, Rivulets, Bridges, &c., are near, and in what direction. If it is the first time the post is occupied, he will on his arrival select for his main body the spot most secure for retreat, and best screened from the view of the enemy: the rear of a small Hill, or Copse, a Defile, or Bridge, is generally a good post for a Picquet. If the enemy is near, no fire must be lighted, and the men must be kept ready to act on the shortest notice. When a fire can be allowed it should be placed behind some sheltered spot in the rear; and a few men must only go to it in turn.

3. The Officer first posts a small non-commissioned Officer's party, some hundred paces in the front of the Picquet. These are to keep all the Vedettes in sight and repeat their signals; and if their view in some cases be obstructed, they detach one or two men still further on for that purpose.

4. Proceeding forward the Officer then posts his chain of Vedettes by two and two (an old soldier with a young one, if possible,) in such a way as best to observe all the avenues by which the enemy can approach: they must be only so far apart as is consistent with their having a clear view of those on their right and left, and they must communicate by the flanks with the Vedettes of the adjoining Picquets, to which the Officer as soon as he has posted his men sends Patrols, and, until their return, no man is to be diamounted. The Vedettes must receive distinct instructions not to allow any one, whether flag of truce, deserter, or peasant, to approach them from the enemy, until they have made the signal for a Patrol to come up and receive them: neither is any person to be permitted to pass the outposts from their own rear.

5. The Officer of a Flank Picquet must be particularly on the alert on his exposed flank, placing Vedettes, and patrolling in that direction accordingly.

6. When any party from the Enemy is seen approaching, the Vedettes circle their horses at a walk, trot, or gallop, according to the number of the approaching force. If it be Cavalry only, the Vedettes both circle to the right, if Infantry, both to the left, if Cavalry and Infantry, one to the right and the other to the left. This circling must be taken

up by all the Vedettes within sight, whether belonging to the same Picquet or not. They must avoid the last signal, of firing, unless in cases of sudden and decided attack, or in the case of persons refusing to answer them when they have challenged twice.

7. At night the Vedettes are withdrawn nearer to the main body, and if they have been on high ground, should be placed at the foot of the descent, as they can then best see any one approaching from above.

8. At sunset and one hour before day, the whole should be mounted for an hour at least.

9. As the night closes, the Picquet must change its ground a short distance to the right or left, and the Vedettes should be visited by frequent Patrols, some of whom should occasionally dismount and advance a short distance beyond the Vedettes, to listen with their ears close to the ground, for any noise, even such as the barking of dogs, indicating that Troops are in motion. In foggy or snowy weather the same precautions must be used by day, as by night.

10. Immediately on a Picquet being threatened with an attack, the Officer must send to the rear the best intelligence he has time to give, as to the nature and force of the attacking enemy.

11. A Picquet, when driven in, must retire as slowly as possible, taking every advantage of the road or ground to check the Enemy's advance.

12. Any movement observed on the part of the enemy, or any important circumstance should be instantly communicated to the adjoining Picquets.

13. If a man deserts, the Picquet must shift its ground, and the fact be instantly reported.

14. Upon the relief of a Picquet, it should never be marched off until the new one is completely established in all its posts. The Officer relieved must always accompany the one who relieves him in changing the Vedettes, and should give him every information he has been able to collect.

15. When a Picquet is attacked in force, those on its flanks should afford it all possible support.

16. If a Picquet is unluckily surprised, and cut off from its retreat, it by no means follows that a surrender is necessary. An Officer of activity and intelligence may, either by a bold advance into the enemy's country, and making a de-

tour, regain the army by another road, or may succeed by a resolute effort in breaking his way through the force by which he has been cut off.

17. All Reports should be made in writing, and the exact hour specified; and every Officer employed upon Outpost Duty should be provided with a Map, a Telescope, a pocket Compass, Pen, Pencil, Ink, and Paper, and a Watch. Some knowledge of the bearings of the principal Stars and Constellations will often be of great assistance in getting a knowledge of the direction of different Roads, Rivers, &c.

18. It is of the utmost consequence, in noticing the quarter where any movement of the enemy is observed, distinctly to specify *our Right or Left, or the Enemy's Right or Left.*

19. Picquets must never for an instant forget that the honour and safety of the whole army frequently depend upon their alertness and vigilance.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

When an Officer is sent with a Flag of Truce, he must make every remark he can as to the situation and security of the Enemy's post. He must direct the Trumpeter who goes with him to sound constantly, as he approaches the Enemy's Vedettes. A Flag of Truce from the Enemy is always to be received with civility, but no conversation relative to the Armies must be allowed. If there is any order for the Bearer of a Flag of Truce to be conducted to Head Quarters, he must be blindfolded till his arrival there.

FORAGING.

When foraging in the vicinity of the Enemy, a covering party, in the proportion of about one Division to each Squadron, will be ordered for the protection of the foragers. The foraging should be carried on as expeditiously as possible. The foragers should invariably take their swords with them. It is usual on service, and particularly when near the Enemy, for the old Picquet to forage, covered by the new Picquet, but not until the latter has been completely established on its post.

ALARM POSTS.

In taking up Quarters, whether at home or abroad, the Alarm Post must be made known to every man before he is billeted off.

On Service, the Alarm Post should generally be in the rear of the Village, unless there happens to be some Bridge or Defile in front, through which an enemy may approach, and where it would be of advantage to make a stand.

It cannot be too much impressed on Officers of all ranks, that it is as much their own interest as their duty to behave kindly to the Inhabitants wherever they are quartered, and when detached cavalry (as often must happen on service) are under the necessity of providing themselves with food and forage by requisition from the people, there can be no excuse for its being done irregularly or offensively, or without proper receipts being given. If possible, the presence of the Chief Person of the place should be always desired on these occasions.

When an Officer is sent to a Village to take up Quarters, he should be careful to make the Alarm Post known to every man before he is billeted off. He should also be careful to behave kindly to the Inhabitants, and to provide for the necessary wants of his Troop, without doing any injury to the People. If he is obliged to take any provisions from the People, he should be careful to give them proper receipts, and to pay for them as soon as possible. He should also be careful to keep his Troop quiet, and not to disturb the People in any unnecessary manner.

The Alarm Post should be in a place of safety, and in a place where it can be easily seen. It should be in a place where it can be easily reached, and where it can be easily defended. It should be in a place where it can be easily communicated to, and where it can be easily acted upon. It should be in a place where it can be easily seen, and where it can be easily reached, and where it can be easily defended, and where it can be easily communicated to, and where it can be easily acted upon.

**SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER,
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE, THE GREAT IM-
PORTANCE OF STABLE DUTIES, AND ATTENTION TO ALL
THINGS CONNECTED THEREWITH.**

If in times of peace the condition and treatment of horses be a subject of such consequence in the Cavalry Service, as to call for unremitting attention on the part of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, whose duty it is to encourage and in every way distinguish those soldiers who study to become good horsemasters, while at the same time they visit the idly disposed with severity and punishment, so much the more by a great deal does this branch of the duties of a dragoon encrease in importance on service, where so much must be left to individual skill and exertion, and when neglect and bad grooming may be attended by such serious consequences. The true dragoon loves his horse as himself, to him he is the first consideration, he neglects no opportunity of procuring such forage as is to be met with, by careful grooming he preserves him from many diseases, he protects him as far as he may be able from the weather, on duty he avoids all unnecessary distress, and when over worked or sick, he strives to restore his strength by all the means in his power. In long and distressing marches, in the hour of battle and of danger, these cares will be repaid tenfold, for with what confidence will that man take his share in the charge or pursuit, who has the satisfaction to reflect, that nothing has been neglected on his part to ensure the strength and condition of the animal upon which his life and honor may so often depend. It must be remembered also, that upon all special duties, which offer the best chances of distinction and promotion, those only will be selected whose horses are in good order, and that when men become dismounted, the good groomers will always be the first provided for. On the other hand, how different will it be with the idle and ignorant soldier, who does no more than what is absolutely ordered, and that not from good feeling, but from fear of punishment; such a character must be treated in a very opposite manner, he can never be trusted out of sight; his horse neglected and knocked up, will sink under weakness and bad treatment, and himself

become an useless incumbrance. He must be indeed a bad subject who can abuse or neglect an animal so valuable, and to himself so essentially necessary; let every man be assured that upon the condition of his horse will chiefly depend on service his own efficiency, his comfort, and often his life, and with such views, on a matter so much requiring serious exertion, it is recommended to all Cavalry Soldiers to make themselves acquainted with the several points enumerated in this chapter.

In what does the general care and treatment of horses consist?

In attention to the quality of forage, regularity in feeding, watering, good grooming, and careful riding.

What points are of the greatest consequence in the keeping of a stable?

Ventilation and cleanliness.

What do you mean by ventilation?

It is a regulated mode of airing a stable, by which an even temperature is preserved, unwholesome smells are removed, and all foul air discharged.

How is this to be managed?

A circulation of air must be constantly kept up by means of the ventilators found in all cavalry stables; a current of air should be allowed to pass through the stables to carry off those ammoniacal effluvia so prejudicial to the lungs and eyes of the horse, and from which disease of those parts generally arises. Beyond this necessary degree of freshness stables should not be kept too cold; as a general rule they ought not to exceed 60 degrees of Fahrenheit.

What is to be observed in regard to cleanliness?

No dung or wet foul litter is to remain in the stables, the urine must have a free passage, and the stalls be kept always perfectly dry.

In Great Britain, what is the daily allowance of forage for each horse in barracks?

10 pounds of oats, 12 pounds of hay, 8 pounds of straw.

In quarters?

8 pounds of oats, 18 pounds of hay, 6 pounds of straw.

What is the principal and best description of food for a horse?

Oats, because it is the easiest of digestion and contains the most nourishment; oats should be full, clean, free from bad smell, and sweet to the taste, they should weigh from 38 pounds the bushel upwards. On service when a dragoon may be obliged to take bad oats, and time allows, he should wash them clean, dry them either in the sun or in an oven, and give them to his horse mixed with a little salt.

When oats are not to be had, what other kinds of forage should be looked for?

Barley or wheat, the former should be given mixed with chopped straw, and on account of the greater weight, in less quantity than oats; it becomes lighter and more easily digested by being boiled for a short time. Wheat is not so wholesome as barley, and when given must be in feeds smaller by one half than the usual allowance of oats. When there is neither time nor convenience for boiling, it must if possible be mixed up with chopped straw and well watered. When new and in too large quantities, wheat is apt to bring on inflammation, gripes, and other diseases. Where none of these are to be found, maize or Indian corn, rye, vetches, lentils or beans, may be given, but always in small quantities, never fresh, and when practicable mixed with chopped straw. Buck wheat mixed with oats or barley is good food. When rye is given to horses they should not be watered less than a full hour before or after eating it. After feeding with barley with the straw, the men should clean out the horse's mouths to prevent the beard from accumulating under the tongue and sides of the jaws, which might cause sores. The dragoon should also endeavour to accustom his horse to bread, for on service he will find that during an engagement or in pursuit of the enemy, where there is but little time for feeding, a piece steeped in beer or water, or in a little wine or brandy will prove a great refreshment to the animal. Mouldy bread must never be used, and stale always in preference to new.

How are meal and bran to be used?

The first given in the horse's water is strengthening and nourishing; bran contains but little nourishment and has the effect of relaxing the bowels; in many cases bran mashes are entirely substituted for other food.

What is to be attended to with regard to hay?

It ought to smell sweet and to have plenty of herbage; coarse, rank, or musty hay is very bad. Where a dragoon may be obliged to take very indifferent hay, he should carefully pick out the damaged parts, shake it well to get rid of

any dust or dirt, and sprinkle it with salt and water ; too much hay swells a horse out and affects his wind.

How is green forage to be given ?

It is sometimes of benefit in the month of June or July, but must be given in small quantities, and is better mixed with a little hay ; it must never be given too fresh or with the dew on it.

On service, what other kinds of food should a dragoon seek for ?

Next to the usual forage, a horse may be given straw, of which the oat, wheat and barley contain the most nourishment : rye, pea and bean straw the least. When in situations where the foregoing cannot be met with, the dragoon may procure carrots, potatoes, radishes, turnips, cabbages, and even acorns, thistles, the leaves of the ash, oak and willow, the tender shoots and bark of young trees may be all used, well mixed up with chopped straw or chaff.

What is to be observed with respect to water ?

Spring and river water is the best, that of pools, ditches and ponds, where there is no flow, as well as ice and snow water is the worst, and often causes serious disorders.

How should the quantity of water be regulated ?

The horse must on no account be stinted in his water ; he should not certainly be allowed to drink much immediately before he may be required to work, but as a general rule he ought to be given about three parts of a pailful the first thing in the morning, half a pailful at midday, and at night as much as he will drink.

What is the mode of dressing a horse ?

The horse's feet are to be first picked out and washed, he is then to be turned about and his head and forepart thoroughly dressed ; the collar is then to be put on and the body and legs dressed, the wisp is to be used for some time before the brush is taken. After the legs are well dried they must be hand rubbed for some time.

On coming in off a march, what is the dragoon to do ?

Immediately his horse gets into the stable the bridle is to be taken off, he is then to loosen the crupper and breast plate, to take off the valisse, cloak, and arms, wipe his bit and stirrups, shake a little fresh litter under his horse, pick out his feet, then turn him about and rub his head and ears with a dry wisp, then tie him up, wisp him well under the belly and about the legs, and give him some fresh hay, taking

out always the old from the rack; the dragoon is now to take his valisse, cloak and arms to his quarters, put on his stable dress, and rub his arms over. When the trumpet sounds for stables the horses are to be unsaddled if quite cool, and their backs examined, when if injuries of any kind have been received they are to be reported. The dragoon is to see also that the shoes are fast, and then proceed to dress his horse.

When by himself or at a distance from directions or medical advice, a dragoon finds his horse off his feed or loosing condition without any apparent cause, how is he to proceed?

He must remember that these symptoms may be produced either by fatigue, by indigestion, or even by the horse being kept short of water; if the horse be over-worked, rest and a little warm water, with a handful or two of oatmeal thrown into it, given two or three times in the course of the day, are the surest remedies; in these cases the dragoon is on no account to endeavour to force the horse's appetite by leaving before him either corn or hay, but when he perceives signs of a returning desire for food, these must be given at first in small quantities. Indigestion will be shewn by a hot dry mouth, bad breath, and staring coat; when this is the case the horse must be kept entirely on bran mashes, with very little hay; a dose of physic should be given, and if necessary repeated after a few days; the water should be chilled and the horse have gentle walking exercise.

In case of coughs or colds, what remedies ought to be tried?

The horse should have two quarts of blood taken from him, and where it is to be procured he should be given, about an hour afterwards, one ounce of nitre in a pint of warm water. He must have very gentle exercise and be fed upon bran, boiled oats, or water gruel; if the cough continue bad, and the horse seem much oppressed, he must be bled a second time.

Sore back?

As a general remedy the back should be bathed with salt and water, a cloth being kept on the part constantly wet; the mixture is not to be made too strong of salt, nor ought any to be placed on the back, it should be of the strength, as nearly as can be judged, of sea water; vinegar and water may also be used in the proportion of a pint of each. Where matter forms it ought to be let out as soon as possible, and a linseed poultice applied with warm fomentations of water.

Broken knees ?

The parts must be first washed with warm milk and water, and cleansed from all gravel or dirt, afterwards they should be well fomented, and if there be great swelling or inflammation, warm poultices must be applied, renewing them twice a day.

Severe kicks or blows, injuries from the collar chain, &c ?

If there be much swelling and inflammation with great pain, bleed to the extent of two quarts or more ; foment the parts injured with hot water having hay boiled in it, and after each fomentation wrap the part, if practicable, in a dry woollen cloth in order to keep it from the air. When the materials can be procured a mild dose of physic should be given.

Gripes ?

The instant the horse is observed to be in pain, he should be trotted about for a quarter of an hour to empty his bowels, when if he become no better he ought to be bled to the extent of three quarts. A ball composed of one drachm of gum opium and two of powdered ginger made up with bruised meal, and a clyster of oatmeal gruel, should be given every two hours when the dragoon is able to do so.

Should his horse fall lame in either foot, what should the dragoon do ?

He should try to ascertain, by carefully pressing and examining the foot, whether it proceeds from a bruise or a prick in shoeing ; if the former the sole should be pared thin, and a thick poultice of oatmeal and water mixed with turpentine and hog's lard being applied, the foot should be placed in a pale of hot water which must be renewed when cool, and the poultice changed twice a day. If the lameness proceed from a prick, the hole must be enlarged for fear of matter forming at the bottom ; in such case the wound should be dressed with warm spirits of turpentine until healed up and the lameness gone ; after the wound is dressed a poultice ought to be applied, and the foot placed frequently in warm water.

What are ingredients for a common dose of physic ?

7 drachms of aloes, half an ounce of cream of tartar, half an ounce of grated ginger, made into a ball of common soap. For a young or weak horse the aloes should be reduced to 5 drachms.

OF SHOEING.

How is a horse's foot composed ?

Of crust, sole, bars and frog.

What is the crust ?

It is the external part which covers the more sensible parts of the foot, and to which the shoe is immediately attached.

What is the sole ?

That inferior portion of the foot, which, together with the bars and frog, comes in direct contact with the ground.

What are the bars ?

They are those horny inflexions of the heels proceeding from the sides of the frog towards the crust, the uses of which are to keep the heels expanded.

What is the frog ?

The frog is that horny wedge-like substance in the centre and base of the foot, its use is to keep the horse from slipping, and act by its elasticity as a spring to the animal.

How often should a horse's shoes be removed ?

Once a month at least.

What is to be observed in the removing of shoes ?

One shoe only ought to be removed at a time, which is not to be forcibly torn off, but the clenches must be first perfectly raised, and then the nails drawn, so that the crust may not be injured or portions of nails left within the hoof.

Explain the manner in which the foot is to be prepared to receive the shoe ?

The sole is to be pared thoroughly until it springs by the pressure of the hand, the bars to be left sufficiently prominent, the crust to be rasped so as to present an equal surface for the application of the shoe. The frog should never be cut away further than may be necessary to keep it on a level with the inflexions of the heels. As a general rule, the heels of the crust are not to exceed from an inch and a half to two inches in height.

How ought the shoe to be placed upon the foot ?

The heels of the shoe are to lie flat upon the junctions of the bars, the sole between the bars and quarters being so pared off that no pressure can take place from the heel of the shoe ; this point must be particularly attended to, as from neglecting it arise corns and other serious inconveniences. Sufficient space to be left for the pricker to pass between the sole and the shoe, which is to be fastened with eight nails as

far as possible from the heels, especially the inside quarter. The nail holes to be made with a punch of a wedge-like form, so as to admit of the head of the nail into the shoe.

Is there any difference in the treatment and shoeing of the hind feet?

None with regard to the preparation of the foot, but the shoes are stronger with a stop placed on the outer heel, and the inner raised to an equal thickness.

What should be the weight of a fore and hind shoe?

It must depend in a great measure on the size of the horse, but on an average a fore shoe may weigh a pound, a hind one a pound and a quarter.

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